

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62,73

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
MAR 25 1924
U.S. Department of Agriculture

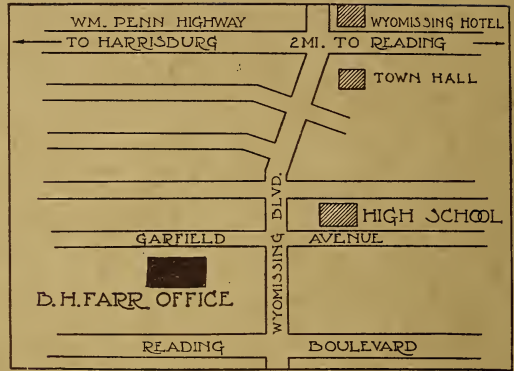
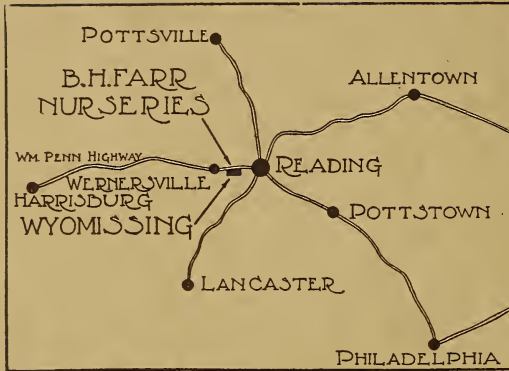
Better Plants — *By Farr*



Second Edition
1924

Bertrand H. Farr—
Wyomissing¹ Nurseries Co.
Wyomissing¹, Penna.

Before Ordering—Please Read



These maps have been prepared for the convenience of visitors. The Nursery is always open for inspection. During rush seasons we sometimes cannot furnish escort on short notice, so please write, phone, or wire in advance. Thousands of people visit us yearly. Do not hesitate to call.

What We Will Do

Based on Fifteen Years of Experience

Shipping Methods. Shipments are made by parcel post, express, freight, or truck, depending upon the season, the location of the customer, and the nature of the order. If customers have no preference, we use our best judgment. **All shipping charges are to be paid by the purchaser.** Parcel-post shipments are sent by special delivery unless we are otherwise instructed.

Shipping Seasons. In spring, all varieties can be shipped as soon as the ground opens (usually about March 15). Shipments are discontinued when varieties become too far advanced for safe handling. Late orders are held for fall shipment, unless we are otherwise instructed. Fall shipping activities begin and increase as various varieties become dormant. The season usually closes about December 15.

All orders are freshly and specially dug.

Terms. Cash with the order or thirty days net, provided satisfactory commercial rating or references are given. Interest is chargeable on overdue accounts.

Improved Guarantee. (a) All shipments are freshly and specially dug, are guaranteed to arrive in a satisfactory condition, and to be true to name. Substitutions are made only by permission or request.

(b) If payment is made within thirty days, we agree to resupply, F.O.B. our nurseries, at one-half the original price paid, any plants which have failed to establish themselves from causes other than abuse or neglect, and on which report is made within one year after date of shipment.

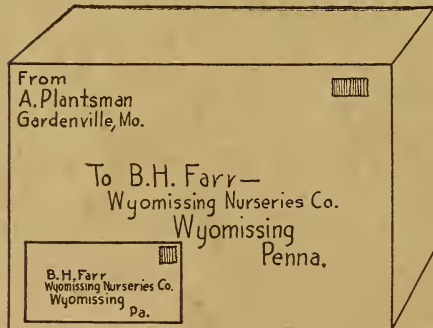
Prices in this catalogue supersede all previous quotations and are effective until January 1, 1925. **Prices include packing charges.** Stock specially selected and ordered at the Nursery will be priced according to value, regardless of catalogue prices. Our prices are not high, but are set so that we may furnish superior plants and may continue to grow them.

Quantity Rates. The ten rate is applicable on 5 or more plants of one single variety; the hundred rate on 25 or more. Five or twenty-five different chrysanthemums, peonies, etc., are not priced at the quantity rate. They must be of the same single variety, i.e., 5 Glory of Seven Oaks, or 25 Festiva Maxima.

What You Should Do

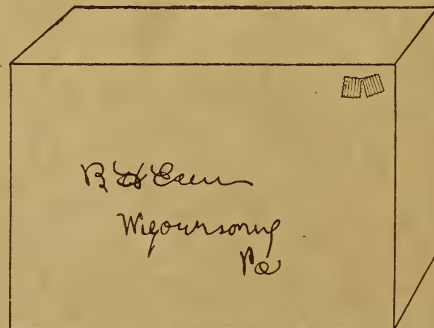
(a) Order early; (b) write plainly; (c) give definite and complete shipping instructions with each order; (d) report promptly if anything is incorrect or unsatisfactory.

When sending packages to us please be guided by these hints:



THIS WAY PLEASE

Package and letter together. Pay the parcel-post rate on the package. Put a 2-cent stamp on the letter and paste to the package.

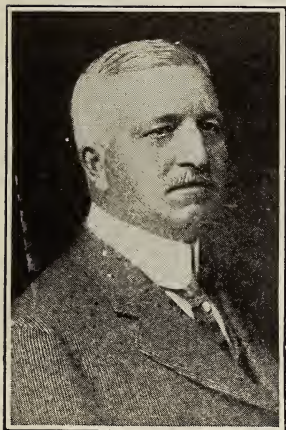


NOT LIKE THIS

Package and letter separate. They may arrive several days apart, and it is frequently impossible to connect package and letter. Thus your inquiries do not receive prompt attention.

BETTER PLANTS . . . *By FARR*

With a Word About the Year's Achievements



A YEAR AGO the introduction of "Better Plants—By Farr," first edition, contained the following statement:

The title, "Better Plants—By Farr," that I have adopted as my business slogan, may impress some, at first, as an egotistical assertion. I do not mean it in that sense; rather, it represents an ideal toward which all of us are striving, myself and the faithful associates who have grown and developed with the business here, and who, by their conscientious efforts, have helped me to the success so far achieved. We always tried to do our best, but it is not enough. We realize that absolute perfection can only be striven for, never fully attained; but we may hope and expect that each year's experience will enable us to excel our best efforts of previous years.

THE encouraging reception of the first edition and the results obtained have, I think, justified the use of the title, "Better Plants—By Farr," have strengthened my deter-

mination to continue to work toward the ideal outlined above, and with this end in view I have set a still higher standard in the Peony and Iris lists by eliminating all varieties rating less than seven out of a possible ten points. This means the discarding of ninety-three additional varieties besides the two hundred or more varieties dropped in the first edition.

This allows space for the addition of descriptions to the list of new introductions, which had to be omitted in last year's book. I am sure complete descriptions of all the varieties listed will be appreciated by both amateur and professional growers.

MY enthusiasm has from the first led me to become a collector, and I have not been, and do not expect to be, satisfied unless I can have in my possession every variety of peony and iris worth while.

My associates and I are constantly striving for further improvements, just as we promised a year ago. Hardly a day goes by without reference to or discussion of some possibly new and improved method, system, appliance, equipment, etc.

I am proud of the group of energetic, loyal, and progressive workers who comprise my organization. Every one of them has had many years of nursery experience. Thanks to their efforts, the formerly crammed and crowded shipping seasons are becoming less and less of a rush, in spite of a constantly increasing percentage in volume over previous years. I believe we have been able to give as nearly perfect services as it is possible for nurserymen to give. To the men who have thus helped me to convert the slogan, "Better Plants—By Farr," into an actuality, I am proud to dedicate this booklet of Hardy Plants.

To you, my friends and patrons, I again extend my thanks for allowing me to share with you the joy of gardening. I repeat that, to me, it means life in the fullest sense, and if I can be instrumental in adding ever so little to the beauty and happiness of the world, I feel that life is worth while.

BERTRAND H. FARR

Wyomissing, Penna.

February 1, 1924



Iris-time in our nursery. The field back to the trees contains 30 acres, of which more than half are given to Iris. There are 15 more Iris acres in other sections of the nursery.

Irises

WHAT THEY ARE. The modern Irises are the thoroughbred development of the "flag" family. During the past century men and women have been cross-pollenizing and hybridizing the native varieties until there are now more than one thousand commercial varieties of Irises in existence. All Irises are beautiful, but, even so, the less worthy varieties have been discarded and few Iris-growers offer and handle more than several hundred of the best varieties.

Until a few years ago, Iris sales were made mostly between a few growers and collectors. The first edition of Farr's Hardy Plant Specialties, in 1908, and subsequent editions have played a major and pioneer part in popularizing and distributing the modern Iris among the mass of American gardeners. Now it is unusual to find a modern garden which does not contain a collection of the newer varieties of Irises. This Iris popularity is not the result of publicity so much as the natural result of distribution to all parts of America. People have seen the new varieties and realize that modern Irises are no more "flags" than modern peonies are "pineys."

Structure more wonderful than the orchid, fragile as the lily, mysterious as the opal, colorful as the rainbow, softly iridescent, gorgeous as the poppy, hardy as the goldenrod—such a combination of desirable qualities is found in few other varieties of plants, and future Iris popularity in America will be yet more cumulative from the varieties already distributed. If you do not have any of the newer varieties of Irises, locate a neighbor who does. You owe this to yourself and to your garden.

How to Use Them. American gardeners are using different varieties in every conceivable location. Arrangement depends upon the taste of the owner. Along walks, drives, shrubbery borders, in the rock-garden, and near the waterside may be found ideal locations.

The dwarf varieties make a very pretty edging to larger beds and are very effective when planted in front of taller kinds. Wonderful landscape effects may be obtained by planting Irises in broad masses along the margin of a pond or the banks of a stream.

Plant Irises where other things will not grow. They will stand the test of almost any location. Use Irises to give you pride of ownership; for profit derived from their self-propagating qualities; for market or the house; standing in the community; and hours of communion with their magic spell of hidden beauty.

Types and Seasons of Bloom. The passing of the Iris through the spring and summer months is like that of a grand procession, the first glimpses of which may be had when the dainty Alpines and Pumilas first appear in April, closely followed by the various dwarf forms in April and May, in ever-increasing boldness of form or color, till June ushers in the great Germanica family, the Bearded Irises with their broad masses of color. A careful selection of types will keep Iris bloom in the garden from April to June.

The true Germanica has but few varieties; they flower in May and are represented by the old-fashioned "flags" so commonly seen. The other species classed under this head are Amœna, Neglecta, Pallida, Plicata, Squalens, Variegata, and others, with their many hybrid forms and all their wonderful combinations of iridescent color. Many of them are delicately fragrant, and all have prominent yellow or orange beards.

The flowers are the true fleur-de-lis, and they are well called the "orchids of the garden," for they fairly outrival the orchids in delicacy of structure and wide range of coloring, including rich yellows, soft blues, intense purples and claret-reds, beautiful bronzes and pure whites, in every conceivable combination.

How to Grow Irises. Irises may be safely planted whenever the ground is open. August and September are perhaps the best months. Many visitors buy and transplant our Irises while in bloom and repeat this method yearly.

Plant in any soil and location where average plants can be expected to grow. The few Iris failures we hear of are mostly due to deep planting and application of manure. Plant the roots only 1 to 2 inches below the top of the ground. Unless freezing weather is coming on, it is well to plant so that the sun can bake the upper third or fourth of the bulb.

Little attention is necessary to Irises but removing weeds, keeping the ground loose, and applications of bone-meal will increase the bloom quality.

Plant at least 12 inches apart, and thus allow for future growth. Transplant and divide every three to five years.

How to Buy Irises. Unless varieties are known and decided upon, the first orders should be for collections. Such collections are money-savers and furnish a good start for the amateur. From them, likes and dislikes can be formed and further purchases can be made from printed descriptions according to the tastes acquired.

For Iris-beds, borders, and gardens, varieties should be massed and purchased in quantity lots. Liberal price allowance is made in such cases, and if not provided for in this catalogue, special quotations will gladly be submitted.

Iris collectors and fans evolve from amateurs and have their own experiences and research to guide them. They are usually members of the American Iris Society. These collectors and fans have classified Irises on a percentage basis of merit. The percentage or grade allotted to varieties appears in most catalogues, and intelligent ordering is greatly facilitated thereby. The more recent introductions have not yet been voted on and classified. Selections must be governed by the reputation of the introducer. This catalogue designates the rating received. Example: 7.6 equals a merit of 76 per cent, 9.8 equals 98 per cent, or almost perfect. Varieties rating under 7.0 are not included in the general list.

Key to Abbreviations Used in Descriptions

Am. *Amœna* section. Characteristic, white standards.

Neg. *Neglecta* section. Characteristic, blue standards.

Pall. *Pallida* section. Characteristic, tall and strong.

Pli. *Plicata* section. Characteristic, frilled margins.

Sq. *Squalens* section. Characteristic, cloudy bronze standards.

Var. *Variegata* section. Characteristic, various contrasting colors.

S. Standards, the upright petals.

F. Falls, the hanging or lower petals.

Farr's Seedling Irises

(Developed in Wyomissing)

FOR many years I have found the hybridizing and raising of seedling Irises a fascinating pastime, and it is gratifying to know that, as a whole, the seedlings I have sent out from here have been so universally well received. They have found places in many catalogues in this country and abroad.

In this edition I am featuring my seedlings as a group. Last year the low supply on hand did not warrant doing so. In the meantime, propagating stock was conserved by placing the varieties on the "cannot supply" list, and I am again in possession of sufficient quantities to warrant the presentation of the following list. The list includes only varieties with a minimum rating of 7.0 and the more recent introductions which have not yet been rated.

8.4 ANNA FARR. (1913.) Pli. S, white, lightly bordered pale blue; F, pure white, with pale blue marking at the base; immense flower with very large petals of great substance, the horizontal falls producing an orchid-like effect. Distinct. 36 in. \$2.50.

7.1 BLUE JAY. (1913.) Neg. S, bright, clear blue; F, intense, dark blue; general effect, brilliant blue. 30 in. 50 cts.



Catalosa. (Farr 1923.) See page 4

The Iris is a boon for regions where other flowers will not grow

FARR'S SEEDLING IRISES, continued

9.1 **BRANDYWINE.** (1920.) A very large flower on the order of Crusader. S and F, a uniform shade of pale silvery blue, general effect China-blue; distinct and striking orange beard. This I believe to be our best introduction since Anna Farr. \$10.

CATALOSA. (1923.) S, cream, flushed rose, extremely large, high dome shaped; F, very long, pure soft violet, heavily reticulated creamy white. Very large flowers of a very distinct and pleasing color. 30 in. \$10. See illustration on page 3.

CECILE MINTURN. (1922.) S and F, a uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose. Large, dome-shaped flowers with light beard. Very freely produced on strong stems. 24 in. \$5.

7.6 **E. L. CRANDALL.** (1915.) Pli. S, pure white, margined with deep blue; F, white, heavily bordered deep blue at the base. 24 in. 75 cts.

8.9 **GEORGIA.** (1920.) S, F, and stigmas a uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose. Improvement on Mrs. Alan Grey. 18 in. \$5.

7.4 ***HIAWATHA.** (1913.) Neg. S, pale lavender, flushed rose; F, royal purple, bordered lavender. 28 in. 75 cts.

INCA. (1922.) Might be described as an improved Pfauenauge, of taller, stronger growth and more brilliant coloring. S, clear deep saffron-yellow; F, velvety dark plum, edged gold. Golden band through the center, golden reticulations at the base. A rival in brilliancy of Marsh Marigold. 18 in. \$5.

7.0 ***JAMES BOYD.** (1915.) Pall. S, immense, broad, incurved, forming a high dome-shaped center, clear light blue; F, dark violet, tipped and edged lighter, a broadly expanded flower. 30 in. 50 cts.

JAPANESEQUE. (1922.) S, lavender-white, flecked violet; F, deep violet, edged pale lavender; coppery yellow beard. The six petals spreading horizontally, in the form of a Japanese Iris, give the flower the effect of having six falls and no standards. \$3.

8.1 **JUNIATA.** (1909.) Pall. S and F, clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica; large, fragrant flowers. The tallest of the Bearded Irises, with unusually long, drooping foliage. 50 cts.

7.4 **LEWIS TROWBRIDGE.** (1913.) Pall. S, bright violet (198-1); F, blue-violet, shaded rose (199-3); very large flower, with wide standards and falls. 33 in. \$1.

7.8 ***MARY GARDEN.** (1913.) Pli. S, pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F, long, drooping, creamy white, minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow, very distinct. 28 in. 50 cts.

7.3 **MARY GRAY.** (1913.) Pall. S, clear lavender-blue; F, dark lobelia-blue. Large flowers. 36 in. \$1.25.

MARY ORTH. (1920.) S, light blue-violet; F, dark blue-violet; a large dome-shaped flower of good form and color. 18 to 24 in. \$3.

7.4 ***MASSASOIT.** (1916.) S and F, a very dis-



Inca (Farr 1922)

tinct shade of metallic Venetian blue, quite difficult to describe accurately. 50 cts.

MILDRED PRESBY. (1923.) S, white, flushed pale rosy lavender; F, rich dark velvety pansy-violet 3(191). with a very narrow edge of lavender-white. Might be called an improved Dalila. 30 in. \$10. See illustration on page 7.

7.8 **MINNEHAHA.** (1913.) S, creamy white, shaded yellow; F, creamy white, heavily reticulated maroon; stigmas clear yellow; fragrant. Very large. 24 in. \$2.

8.3 **MONTEZUMA.** (1909.) S, deep golden yellow, minutely dotted brown; F, yellow and white, veined purple and dotted brown; unique. 18 in. \$1.50.

8.2 ***MT. PENN.** (1909.) Pall. S, lavender-rose; F, crimson-lilac; deep orange beard. Tall. One of our best introductions. 30 in. \$1.

Irises are among the strongest and hardiest perennials available



What may be expected from Japanese Iris. See page 17

FARR'S SEEDLING IRISES, continued

7.4 ***NAVAJO.** (1913.) Var. S, light bronzy yellow, shaded lavender; F, deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow; stigmas yellow; deep orange beard. 20 in. \$1.

7.2 ***ORIENTAL.** (1913.) Pall. S, clear blue; F, rich royal blue (230-1), with a heavy bright orange beard, forming a striking contrast. 32 in. 50 cts.

7.1 ***PAULINE.** (1913.) Pall. S and F, unusually large, rich pansy-violet (191-1); deep orange beard; fragrant. 36 in. 50 cts.

7.1 ***PAXATAWNY.** (1918.) S, pale parma-violet (206-1), slightly suffused sulphur-yellow, deepening at the base; F, darker, with brown and yellow reticulations; very large-flowered. 36 in. 50 cts.

7.7 ***POCAHONTAS.** (1915.) Very large, orchid-type flower, with elegantly frilled petals. S and F, pure white, S, faintly bordered pale blue. Has become exceedingly popular. 50 cts.

8.0 ***POWHATAN.** (1913.) Pall. S, light bishop-violet, with deeper border (189-4); F, deep purple, shaded crimson (185-2); large, horizontal spreading flower. 38 in. 50 cts.

8.4 ***QUAKER LADY.** (1909.) Sq. S, smoky lavender, with yellow shadings; F, ageratum-blue and old-gold; stigmas yellow; yellow beard; considered by many the best of Mr. Farr's introductions. 38 in. 75 cts.

7.8 ***RED CLOUD.** (1913.) Sq. S, rosy lavender-bronze; F, velvety maroon-crimson, reticulated yellow; stigmas old-gold. 24 in. 75 cts.

SEAGULL. (1922.) S, white, dome-shaped; F, white, faintly shaded blue, with network of narrow blue lines or veins. Large; distinct. 24 in. \$3.

8.3 ***SEMINOLE.** (1920.) S, dark violet-rose; F, rich velvety crimson; brilliant orange beard. Awarded certificate of merit by American Iris Society, Philadelphia, June, 1920. 18 to 24 in. \$2.50.

7.5 ***SHREWSBURY.** (1916.) Sq. S, rosy bronze; F, violet-purple, with lighter shading; the conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors. 50 cts.

7.8 ***SWATARA.** (1918.) S, lobelia-blue, suffused bronzy yellow at base; F, bright violet, with conspicuous orange beard. Large. 36 in. 50 cts.

8.3 ***UTE CHIEF.** (1920.) S, light blue-violet (202-1); F, royal purple, heavily reticulated. Extra-large; brighter than Alcazar. 30 to 36 in. \$2.

7.3 ***WINDHAM.** (1909.) S soft lavender-pink; F, heavily veined darker; very large flower. \$1.50.

7.2 ***WYOMISSING.** (1909.) S, creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F, deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. 50 cts.

One each of the 18 Farr Seedling Irises marked *, amounting to \$13.25, for \$10



MASTERPIECE COLLECTION

One each, Cecile Minturn, Japanesque, Seagull, Seminole, total \$13.50, for \$12



All the glory of *Iris Germanica* is enhanced by a background of Evergreens and Shrubs

New Foreign Iris Introductions

This list consists of the latest European introductions and importations. They are new, choice, and scarce. The purchase of one plant now will result in ten plants in a few years.

ANNE BULLEN. (Hort 1922.) S, very large bluish lavender; F, deep purple, having heavy brown reticulations extending the full length of the bright orange beard. A tall, well-branched variety, bearing flowers remarkable for size and color. \$20.

ARAGON. (Bliss 1921.) S, deep bright golden yellow; F, bright velvety red-brown, heavily reticulated on a pale yellow ground; beard deep orange. 20 in. \$10.

ASSYRIAN. (Bliss 1921.) Pall. S and F, two shades of clear deep violet, margined toward the base of the segments with yellow; style arms also edged yellow; conspicuous, bright golden yellow beard. Medium large flowers of fine form and striking contrasts. \$10.

BALARUC. (Denis 1922.) A very free-flowering white variety which may be described as an improved *Innocenza*. Strong grower of medium height. \$10.

BRUNO. (Bliss 1922.) A *Dominion* type of exceptional size and quality, considered by many to be Mr. Bliss' best seedling. Heavy falls of dark purple of exceeding richness. 33 in. \$50.

CANOPUS. (Bliss 1921.) A new variety of the famous *Dominion* race, described as an improved *Alcazar*. S, reddish violet; F, rich pansy-violet, with heavy reticulations; base of petals stained olive and speckled purplish brown. Strong branching spikes. Extra large. \$25.

CAPORAL. (Bliss 1920.) S and F, bright reddish violet self. When massed it has a redder effect than any other variety, except *Rosalba*. Large, well-formed flowers, on strong branching stems; very free. 36 in. \$7.50.

CITRONELLA. (Bliss 1922.) The tallest yellow flowered *Iris* yet raised. S, bright clear yellow-citron in tone, deepening to gamboge at the base; F, a rich ruddy brown, paling at the edges, with the brightest of orange beards extending more than one-third the length of the fall, a medial yellow line continuing from the beard to the tip of the fall. Created a great sensation at the 1922 Chelsea show. 33 in. "Iris Citronella, the most beautiful of all the *Iris*es in the show."—From *The Garden*, June 17, 1922, report of the *Iris* Show. \$50.

Note the Masterpiece Collection on page 5

Use Intermediate *Iris* varieties for garden or cut-flowers

NEW FOREIGN IRISES, continued

COMMODORE. (Bliss 1921.) S and F, uniform pure violet-blue. A grand variety of the finest Pallida form. The standards are smooth, circular, and finely inarching, and the falls are broad and smooth. A strong, rapid grower of compact habit; extremely free-flowering. \$7.50.

CORA. (Millet.) S, lavender-purple; F, lined white. \$1.

DIADEM. (Bliss 1919.) S, pale mauve; F, deep reddish mauve, with brilliant orange beard. A striking and effective plant with strong, stout stems. 36 in. \$5.

DUKE OF BEDFORD. (Bliss 1922.) A Dominion seedling quite distinct from any other Iris in cultivation. S, deep violet; F, a far deeper tone—almost black-purple in certain lights—with a reddish sheen under violet veins, which are confined to either side of the beard, as in Cardinal. The falls, of a rich velvety texture, are widely extended. Bold, upright stems holding the large, perfectly formed blooms widely apart. 36 in. \$50.

DUSKY MAID. (Bliss 1919.) S, pale buff; F, large, wide-spreading, of a deep mauve-purple with a pale, broad margin. Heavily reticulated at the haft. 30 in. \$4.

E. H. JENKINS. (Bliss 1919.) S, palest steel-blue-purple; F, a deeper shade. A fine plant of great vigor with stout, branching stems. Remarkably free-flowering. 45 in. \$5.

FAITH. (Bliss 1921.) S, clear distinct violet; F, a deeper tone of violet, shading to a lighter color at the margin, of circular, drooping form. Has been erroneously described under the name Leone Trenchance. 24 in. \$7.50.

GERALDINE. (Yeld 1911.) S, white, tinted lavender; F, richly reticulated purple and white ground; bright orange beard. 30 in. \$7.50.

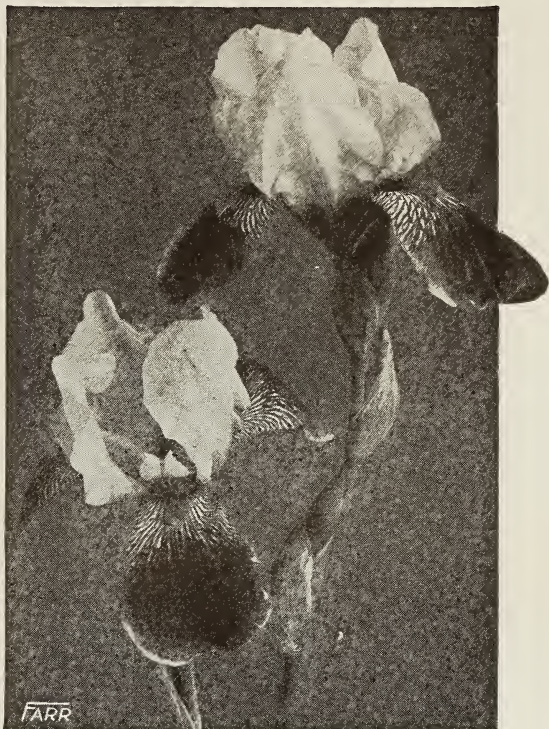
GLITTER. (Bliss 1919.) S, bright golden yellow; F, pale chestnut-brown, with a soft yellow margin. A distinct, very early, and free-flowering variety. 27 in. \$2.50.

GNOME. (Bliss 1920.) S and F, deep ruby-claret—remarkable color. An early-flowering dwarf variety of strong, compact growth. Flowers on the lines of Kochii but larger in every way. 18 in. \$5.

ISIS. (Bliss 1919.) Large, well-formed flowers. S and F, violet-blue, considered by Mr. Bliss to be the bluest Pallida he has yet raised. Very free-flowering. 39 in. \$5.

LADY BYNG. (Bliss 1922.) S and F, a clear pale lavender, suffused rose; beard pale yellow, the haft and base of the standards being slightly reticulated with a deeper tone. Like Susan Bliss, a descendant of Phyllis Bliss. A very beautiful Iris. Very free bloomer. 39 in. \$50.

LANCE. (Hort 1922.) S, bluish lavender; F, dark bluish violet, long and drooping. Flowers of remarkable size. Very late and of perfect Amas shape. \$15.



Mildred Presby. (Farr 1923.) See page 4

LANCELOT. (Bliss 1919.) S and F, pale rosy mauve, with bright orange beard. Well-shaped, self-colored flowers. Very distinctive in both growth and color. 36 in. \$4.

LEANDER. (Bliss 1920.) S and F, self-colored reddish violet of an unusual shade. A showy variety of medium growth and well-shaped flowers. 30 in. \$3.

LEON TRENANCE. (Bliss 1922.) A new purple bicolor. S, pale lavender; F, slightly darker tone and much reticulated. Flowers of medium size. One of the most free-flowering of all Irises. Very effective in the border because of great number of flowers and the distinct color. \$5.

LURLINE. (Bliss 1920.) S, pale lilac-mauve; F, light reddish mauve. A very early free-flowering Pallida variety, similar in coloring to Rosalind, but of finer form. 36 to 48 in. \$5.

LYNETTE. (Bliss 1921.) S, white, broadly margined reddish mauve and tinged coppery brown at the base; F, narrowly margined with light reddish violet on the blade to brown on the hafts. The most reddish-toned Plicata variety so far raised by Mr. Bliss. Medium-sized flowers. A comparatively dwarf grower. \$5.

Farr's Irises are sold on the basis of "money back if you are not satisfied when plants are received"



No plant excels the Iris as a border for the water garden

NEW FOREIGN IRISES, continued

MIRANDA. (Hort 1919.) S and F, clear violet-blue; orange beard. A grand early form with stout stems bearing flowers of fine form. 42 in. \$3.

MRS. TINLEY. (Bliss 1920.) S and F, intense violet-blue self, with a characteristic golden blotch. Improved Cengialti-Pallida hybrid; early. 36 in. \$5.

PROSPERO. (Yeld 1920.) S, pale lavender, flushed yellow at the base; F, deep red-purple, with lighter shading at the margin, heavily marked with brown at the haft. A vigorous, tall-growing variety of grand habit, bearing enormous flowers of fine shape. 48 in. \$5.

ROBIN. (Bliss 1919.) S, bright rosy mauve to heliotrope; F, bright bishop-violet—a flower of most brilliant and unusual coloring. Branching spikes with flowers of medium size and good form. Exceedingly free-flowering. 33 in. \$5.

ROSALBA. (Bliss 1919.) S, vinous mauve to iris-violet (Ref. des couleurs 184 to 174); F, of deeper coloring; style arms and base of segments stained yellow ochre and sepia. A red Squalens of medium size but of a redder tone than any other variety yet introduced. Free-flowering branching spikes. 34 in. \$5.

ROTORUA. (Bliss 1921.) S, pale fresh lavender-blue; F, similar in shade but suffused a deeper blue in the center, with well-defined veins of bluish violet and indigo on the hafts. A very tall, showy

grower, well-branched and very free. A fine Pallida-Neglecta form. \$10.

SILVER MIST. (Dykes 1921.) S and F, a uniform shade of pale silvery blue—a delightful and attractive color. A strong grower of medium height, with distinct, pale green foliage. Very free bloomer. \$15.

SWAZI. (Bliss 1922.) A Dominion seedling of magnificent habit. Color much the same as Dominion, but the standards of Swazi are of better shade; the falls are larger and brighter than in Dominion, being of a bright reddish violet. 39 in. \$75.

TANGIERS. (Bliss 1920.) S, arching, coppery yellow; F, flaring bright plum-violet, margined dull yellow, heavily reticulated. A sturdy, dwarf variety of the Iris King type. 18 in. \$5.

TITAN. (Bliss 1919.) The largest of all the Dominion race. Enormous flowers, with spreading falls of very great substance. The arching standards are 3 inches broad, of light violet-blue; broad, smooth falls of violet-purple, deeper in the center of the blade, with conspicuous reticulations on white at the haft. Very strong plant, with broad, thick leaves and massive stems. One of the most striking and magnificent. \$40.

TURCO. (Vilmorin 1921.) S, bold, inarching purple-lilac, with bronze at the base; F, violet, with bronze markings at the haft; orange beard. \$5.

VIKING. (Bliss 1919.) S and F, a lovely pure violet-blue. A Pallida form of good habit of growth. Large flowers, freely produced. 36 in. \$6.



A garden with Irises and Peonies can easily be the "outdoor room"

Farr's special Iris Collection will provide attractive features for your May gardens

General List of Irises

8.6 AFTERGLOW. (Sturt. 1918.) Pall. Soft pink or buff-gray, shading to a rich yellow through the center. A large flower of a most pleasing harmony of color. 36 in. \$2.

7.9 ALBERT VICTOR. (1885.) Pall. S, soft blue; F, beautiful lavender; large and fine. 40 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

8.9 ALCAZAR. (Vilm. 1910.) S, light bluish violet, F, deep brilliant purple, with bronze-veined throat. Its strong, tall-branching stems, carrying enormous flowers, make it one of the most distinct and striking varieties. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

9.4 AMBASSADEUR. (Vilm. 1920.) S, a fascinating smoky velvety purple color; F, velvety purple-maroon; beards and style yellow. A magnificent and regal flower of great substance. 48 in. \$5.

8.3 AMBIGU. (Vilm. 1916.) S, a beautiful smoky red; F, a velvety, reddish brown. A fine variety, strong-growing and free-flowering. 30 in. \$3.

8.6 ANN PAGE. (Hort. 1919.) S and F, lovely pale lavender-blue self; F, large, heavily penciled brown at haft. Large flowers of splendid shape. One of Sir Arthur Hort's best, and possibly the finest of the pale purple varieties. 36 in. \$15.

8.3 ANNE LESLIE. (Sturt. 1918.) S, white, faintly flushed rose; F, red dahlia-carmine—a distinct and unusual color; decided orange beard. 27 in. \$2.

8.3 ARCHEVEQUE. (Vilm. 1911.) S, deep purple-violet; F, rich, deep velvety violet—an unusual and rich color effect rarely found in Irises. Stock very scarce. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

7.8 ARNOLS. (Barr. 1874.) Sq. S, rosy bronze; F, rich velvety purple. Handsome. 30 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

9.2 ASIA. (Yeld 1920.) S, pale lavender, suffused and reticulated yellow at the base; F, light violet-purple, paler at the edges, heavily reticulated at the haft with a bright yellow beard. Exceedingly strong and tall grower. Considered one of the most glorious Irises in cultivation. 48 to 52 in. \$15.

ATHENE. (Sturt. 1920.) S and F, white; the haft and claw reticulated maroon and cream; style-branches edged light buff-yellow. Good form and substance. 33 in. \$1.

7.5 ATLAS. (Millet 191-) S, lobelia-blue, with silky, waved edge; F, streaked blue on lilac; beard yellow. Strong and free. 36 in. \$2.

7.4 AUREA. (Jac. 1830.) Var. S and F, rich chrome-yellow; large flowers of perfect form. The best standard pure yellow. 24 in. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

7.4 AURORA. (Fos. 1909.) S and F, pale lavender-pink; orange beard. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

8.2 AZURE. (Bliss 1918.) S, lavender-blue; F, broad rich violet-blue. A medium-sized flower of a beautiful clear and intense coloring. 30 in. \$2.50.



Irises in large quantities for mass planting are extremely reasonable in price

9.4 BALLERINE. (Vilm. 1920.) Pall. S, light blue-violet, broad and waved at the margin; F, a deeper shade; sweetly scented. A splendid, tall, strong-growing Pallida form. 36 to 48 in. \$5.

8.0 BARONET. (Sturt. 1920.) S, clear bright blue; F, deeper, white, veined olive at the haft. Flowers of firm texture. Strong, erect grower. 40 in. \$2.

8.3 BENBOW. (Bliss 1917.) S and F, deep violet-blue. Large blooms on tall, erect, well-developed stems. Very fine. 36 in. \$5.

7.7 BLACK PRINCE. (Perry 1900.) A rare and beautiful Iris. S, intense, deep violet-blue; F, velvety purple, exceedingly rich. Late bloomer; scarce; distinct from Kochii, which is sold under the name Black Prince. \$2.

See my Special Collection on page 18

Farr's Iris Collections are low-priced because of quantity production



Imagine the spring morning beauty of this scene. Irises are made for a place like this, and other places too.

GENERAL LIST OF IRISES, continued

8.3 **BLUE BIRD.** (Bliss 1919.) Medium-sized flower. S and F, an intense self color of the brightest blue, F standing at right angles to S. 30 in. \$5.

8.1 **BLUE LAGOON.** (Bliss 1919.) S, pale blue; F, dark blue, shading lighter toward the base and at the edge, with a dark blotch below the beard. These contrasting tints light up the whole flower. A lovely plant when seen in half shade. 36 in. \$3.

7.4 **BLUET.** (Sturt. 1918.) S and F, a delicate shade of pure bright blue, with a white beard. 24 in. \$1.

8.8 **B. Y. MORRISON.** (Sturt. 1918.) S, pale lavender-violet; F, velvety raisin-purple, bordered lavender, with a dark outline. Very large-flowering; strong, slender stems and leaves. 33 in. \$3.50.

8.1 **CAMELOT.** (Bliss 1918.) Pli. S and F, creamy white, edged with pale violet. Tall branching habit; very free-flowering. 48 in. \$2.

7.5 **CAPRICE.** (Vilm. 1904.) Sq. S, rosy claret; F, darker; heard yellow. Handsome. 24 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

8.9 **CATERINA.** (Fos. 1909.) S, clear blue; F, soft lilac. A hybrid between Trojana and Pallida, raised by the late Sir Michael Foster. Flowers of very large size, on stout, branching stems, 54 inches high. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

7.8 **CLEMATIS.** (Bliss 1917.) S and F, clear violet, with variable veining at the base. Strong-growing, free-flowering, and fragrant. Well named, as all six segments of the flower reflex horizontally,

forming a flower the shape of a six-petaled clematis or *Iris Kaempferi*. 30 in. \$2.

8.6 **CLUNY.** (Vilm. 1920.) S, a lovely shade of pale lilac-blue; F, slightly deeper, a magnificent, tall-growing variety with flowers of the largest size. \$3.

8.0 **COL. CANDELOT.** (Millet 1907.) S, smoky copper; F, crimson. A free-flowering, ruddy Squalens of distinct color. Large flower. 36 in. \$2.

7.1 **CORDELIA.** (Park. 1873.) S, rosy lilac; F, dark velvety crimson, edged rose. Exceptionally beautiful. 24 in. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

8.3 **CORRIDA.** (Millet 19-) S and F, aniline-blue, a little darker than Celeste; beard inconspicuous. Makes a fine garden effect. One of the best of the new ones. 36 in. \$4.

8.4 **CRETONE.** (Bliss 1919.) S, pale bronze-purple; F, rich red-maroon, with striking orange beard. Strong grower. A plant of very striking appearance. 36 in. \$3.

8.7 **CRUSADER.** (Fos. 1913.) S, a light shade of blue; F, deep violet-blue, with distinct orange beard. Very large, broad-petaled flowers. One of the finest and clearest blues in the collection. 36 in. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

8.0 **DALILA.** (Denis 1914.) S, pale flesh-white; F, rich red-purple, with a yellow beard. Very distinct and striking. 24 in. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

7.5 **DALMARIUS.** (G. & K. 1907.) Pall. A cross between Dalmatica and Darius. S, pale gray-blue; F, darker, shaded violet-brown; very distinct. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

7.8 **DAWN.** (Yeld 1911.) A beautiful sulphur-yellow, veined bronze at the throat; beard orange. 24 in. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

8.3 **DEJAZET.** (Vilm. 1914.) S, bronze-rose; F, violet-red. A distinct and beautiful variety with large flowers. \$4.

8.2 **DELICATISSIMA.** (Millet 19-) S, lobelia-blue, clouded rose; F, campanula-violet, shading to lilac. A beautiful variety of exquisite coloring. \$2.

8.3 **DIMITY.** (Bliss 1919.) S, white, slightly veined and penciled mauve; F, fine shaped, wide, long, and spreading, faintly veined with lavender toward the upper half—a soft coloring that will appeal to all. One of Mr. Bliss' most distinct seedlings. 36 in. \$5.

9.4 **DOMINION.** (Bliss 1917.) A wonderful Iris in a class of its own and the forerunner of the famous Dominion race. S, Dauphin's blue, or light bluish violet; F, of exceptional substance, expanding at the base to a deep, rich velvety indigo-purple; slight veining at the throat; pronounced orange beard. Very broad, blue-green foliage. \$25.

8.1 **DORA LONGDON.** (Bliss 1918.) S, pale lavender, suffused with yellow; F, rich red-lilac, suffused at the haft and edges with yellow. A very richly colored Squalens type of good form. Strong grower and very free-flowering. \$2.

Avail yourselves of our landscape service in the arrangement of perennial gardens

GENERAL LIST OF IRISES, continued

7.9 DORMAN. (Bliss 1920.) S, reddish violet; F, red-purple. A beautiful rich red-purple *Neglecta* variety, with flowers of good form and medium size. Very free-flowering. \$1.

8.2 DRAKE. (Bliss 1919.) S and F, a pale Cambridge-blue. A very free-flowering variety on the lines of *Pallida Dalmatica*. 36 in. \$2.

8.5 DREAM. (Sturt. 1918.) S and F, a solid, clear soft pink color. 36 in. \$4.

8.3 DU GUESCLIN. (Bliss 1921.) May be described as a blue *Monsignor*, though somewhat smaller in size. S, clear violet-blue of good shape; F, broad, nicely shaped, bright violet-purple. 30 in. \$5.

8.6 EDOUARD MICHEL. (Verd. 1904.) A grand Iris of imposing appearance with broad, frilled standards. S and F, a uniform, self-colored, deep wine-red. Tall spikes, with flowers finely held and of a splendid shape. \$2.

7.8 ELDORADO. (Vilm. 1910.) S, yellowish bronze, shaded with heliotrope; F, bright purple, shaded bronze—a most beautiful and pleasing combination of colors. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

7.9 EMIR. (Yeld 1918.) S, bright light blue; F, rich dark purple-blue, with rich yellow reticulations over a brown ground-color—similar to *Neptune* but with darker falls. Very tall and vigorous. \$3.

7.5 EMPIRE. (Sturt. 1918.) S and F, a clear empire-yellow. A seedling of *Monsignor* and similar to it in form. 30 in. \$1.

8.0 FAIRY. (Kennicott 1905.) Pli. S and F, white, delicately bordered and suffused soft blue; beautiful. 24 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

7.8 FANTASY. (Sturt. 1920.) S, pale yellow; F, white, with a very narrow dark line down the center; edges and haft finely veined and dotted maroon; style-branches mustard-yellow—in effect, a light yellow *Plicata*. \$3.

7.0 FLAVESCENS. (De Candolle.) A delicate shade of soft yellow. Large sweet-scented flowers. Fine for massing and valued for cutting. Early. 30 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

7.0 FRANCINA. (Bliss 1920.) Mme. Chereau type. Tall and slender, with well-shaped flowers. S, spotted and heavily veined with reddish purple; F, edged with a similar color. One of the most novel and distinct of its color. 36 in. \$4.

7.5 FRO. (G. & K. 1910.) Var. S, deep gold; F, brilliant chestnut-brown. A brilliant, highly colored variety, which is very distinct. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

7.6 GLORY OF HILLEGOM. Pall. S and F, clear light blue. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

7.5 GOLD CREST. (Dykes 1914.) S and F, bright violet-blue—a delightful self-color without veining, but with a conspicuous, golden yellow beard, which gives the variety its name. The stems sometimes carry five flowers. 30 in. \$3.

7.1 GOLIATH. (Cayeaux 1908.) S, bronzy yellow; F, deep purple. 44 in. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

7.1 GOV. HUGHES. (Fryer 1919.) S, violet, tinged with red; F, a darker shade of the same color; extremely large orange beard, extending well out on the falls; delightfully fragrant. 28 in. \$1.

7.3 GULES. (Bliss 1917.) S, reddish lilac to red-violet; F, rich pansy-violet of enamel-like smoothness; the haft has brown veining on cream ground. Branching habit, attaining a height of from 36 to 42 inches. \$3.

8.8 HALO. (Yeld 1917.) Soft and delicate tones of lavender-blue and verbena-violet; very large flowers. Resembles *Lord of June*. 36 in. \$5.

7.0 HEBE. Pli. S and F, white, delicately suffused soft blue. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

7.3 HER MAJESTY. (Perry 1903.) Pall. S, lovely rose-pink; F, same color, veined darker. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

7.1 INNOCENZA. (Lemon 1854.) Pure white, with slight reticulations at the throat. A very useful variety. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

7.9 IRIS KING. (G. & K. 1907.) Var. S, clear lemon-yellow; F, rich maroon, bordered yellow. A beautiful new Iris obtained by crossing *Macri King* with *I. pallida*, combining the brilliant colors of the former, with the large flowers and tall growth of the latter. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

8.6 ISOLINE. (Vilm. 1904.) S, silvery rose, flushed bronze; F, mauve, shot with gold, crowned with a golden yellow crest. One of the most charming Irises in cultivation. Stout stems, bearing many large flowers of large texture. Highly recommended. 30 in. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.



Irises are excellent for cutting, keeping well for many days

Five or more Irises of any one variety at the 10 rate, 25 or more at the 100 rate

GENERAL LIST OF IRISES, continued

8.3 **IVANHOE.** (Millet 1911.) S, very broad, light lavender-violet, passing to yellow at the base; F, broad and round, dauphin's violet; purple-brown markings at the haft; orange beard. 30 in. \$2.50.

8.0 **JACQUESIANA.** (Lemon 1840.) Sq. S, bright coppery crimson; F, rich maroon. One of the best and most distinct; should be in every collection. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

7.3 **JUNONIA.** (Schott & Kotsky.) Syn., Riccardi. S, soft blue; F, drooping, violet-purple. An eastern species, allied to Cypriana. Massive flowers of the largest size. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

8.4 **KASHMIR WHITE.** (Fos. 1913.) A beautiful white hybrid, the flower-stems rising to a height of 4 feet, each carrying six very large, pure white flowers. \$2.50.

7.8 **KING GEORGE V.** (Perry 1911.) S, purplish violet; F, broad, crimson-purple; white and yellow beard. An early, free, small Cengialti hybrid. \$3.

7.8 **KNYSNA.** (Bliss 1917.) S, long, arching, clear, deep yellow; F, a deep velvety red-brown. Vigorous grower and free bloomer. A fine variety. 33 in. \$2.

8.5 **LADY FOSTER.** (Fos. 1913.) S, pale blue; F, light bluish violet, veined old-gold at the broad throat. Bold, erect habit. Flowers unusually large and stout textured. One of the noblest Irises in the collection. 42 in. \$2.

8.3 **LA NEIGE.** (Verd. 1912.) A fine pure white variety, with flowers of great substance and distinctive form. 24 in. \$1.50.

9.6 **LENT A WILLIAMSON.** (Wmsn. 1918.) S, bright lobelia-blue, shot fawn at the base; F, rich velvety purple, suffused blue at the edge; bright golden yellow beard. Gigantic flowers, freely produced on tall, strong stems. Pronounced by English growers to be in the class with Mr. Bliss' Dominion race, and the best seedling produced in America. 40 in. \$2.50.

8.2 **LOHENGRIN.** (G. & K. 1910.) Pall. S and F, uniform soft shade of cattleya-rose. Very large; one of the finest of this color. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

9.1 **LORD OF JUNE.** (Yeld 1911.) S, pale lavender-blue; F, deep aniline-blue. Massive flowers of perfect form. A strong grower. One of the finest Irises in cultivation. \$3.

7.9 **LORELEY.** (G. & K. 1909.) Var. S, light yellow, with occasional blue markings; F, ultramarine-blue, bordered cream. Very profuse bloomer. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

LUGARDA. (Sturt. 1918.) S, light phlox-purple; F, Rood's violet. 22 in. \$1.

7.9 **MADY CARRIERE.** (Millet.) S, pale plum-bago-blue; F, ageratum-blue, shading to rich yellow at the base—a pleasing color harmony. \$4.

7.8 **MAGNATE.** (Sturt. 1918.) S, light ageratum-blue; F, velvety purple of a crimson tone. Robust growth. 30 in. \$2.50.

9.1 **MAGNIFICA.** (Vilm. 1920.) S, light violet-blue; F, dark reddish violet, with brown stripes at the base and yellow beard. Large, high-built flowers of extraordinary size and sweetly scented. One of the most strikingly beautiful new varieties. \$5.

8.1 **MA MIE.** (Cayeaux 1906.) S and F, white, bordered with blue reticulations. One of the most beautiful Plicatas. An improved Mme. Chereau with large flowers. 30 in. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

7.1 **MANDALAY.** (Sturt. 1918.) S and F, light blue. Large flowers on the order of Caterina but more erect grower. Fresh water-lily fragrance. 42 in. \$1.

7.3 **MANDRALISCÆ.** S and F, rich lavender-purple. Large and handsome; early. 40 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

7.1 **MARGARET MOOR.** (Bliss 1918.) S, light reddish lilac; F, slightly deeper in color. Somewhat similar to Mrs. Alan Gray. 33 in. \$1.

8.7 **MARSH MARIGOLD.** (Bliss 1919.) S, pale golden yellow; F, deep purple-brown, with a bright yellow margin. A greatly improved Maori King, and one of the most striking varieties. 27 in. \$5.

8.3 **MERCEDES.** (Verd. 1905.) S, purplish lilac, shaded brown toward the claw; F, ivory-white ground, veined and dotted purple; style-arms yellow with a mauve ridge. 30 in. \$3.

8.4 **MERLIN.** (Sturt. 1918.) S, mauve, shading to buff at the claw; F, rich pansy-violet; style-branches buff. A flower of massive and firm texture. The low-branched spikes bear many flowers open at once. 30 in. \$2.

7.6 **MISS WILLMOTT.** (Fos. 1910.) S and F, white, sometimes lightly washed with lavender. A fine, white variety, with branching stems carrying fine flowers. 36 to 42 in. \$1.50.

7.5 **MITHRAS.** (G. & K. 1910.) S, light yellow; F, brilliant wine-red, with narrow border of deep yellow. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

8.7 **MLLE. SCHWARTZ.** (Denis 1916.) S and F, palest mauve, many shades lighter than Dalmatica. Exceedingly tall-branching spikes, having exceptionally large flowers. A magnificent Iris raised by the French amateur and considered by many judges to be the best of all his seedlings. 48 in. \$7.50.

7.7 **MME. BOULLET.** (Dennis 1919.) A blended Plicata—mauve on a deep colonial buff ground—on the lines of Mary Garden. 27 in. \$2.

7.4 **MME. CHEREAU.** (Lemon 1844.) Pli. S and F, white, elegantly frilled, with a wide border of clear blue. One of the most beautiful Irises. An old variety, always greatly admired. 32 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

No garden is ever finished and no collection is ever complete

GENERAL LIST OF IRISES, continued

8.3 MME. CHERI. (Sturt. 1918.) S, vinaceous purple, with an undertone of yellow; F, ageratum-violet, washed with pink. Strong stems, bearing well-shaped flowers of firm texture which have round flowing falls. 48 in. \$4.

7.8 MME. DE SEVIGNE. (Denis 1916.) A fine, tall, large Plicata, with heavy violet-purple markings. 40 in. \$1.50.

8.1 MME. LOUESSE. (1860.) S, white, with purple veinings; F, white, with brown and purple markings—on the order of Mary Garden. An old variety, but apparently new to America, and very scarce. Very attractive. \$3.

8.4 MONSIGNOR. (Vilm. 1907.) Neg. S, rich satiny violet; F, velvety purple-crimson, with lighter margin; very large flower. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

MORNING SPLENDOR. (Schull 1923.) Bi-color, almost a self. S, petunia-violet; F, raisin-purple, exceedingly rich color. Stalk well branched; growth vigorous—over 36 inches. \$10.

7.6 MRS. ALAN GRAY. (Fos. 1909.) Pall. S and F, delicate pale rose-mauve. Medium early. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

7.8 MRS. COWLEY. (Bliss 1920.) S, coppery buff; F, deep rich rosy purple. A strikingly beautiful and free-flowering early variety. 27 in. \$1.

7.0 MYTH. (Sturt. 1918.) S and F, intense self violet-blue, with a characteristic golden blotch. An improved Cengialti Pallida hybrid. Early. 36 in. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

8.1 NEPTUNE. (Yeld 1916.) S, bright pale blue; F, rich dark purple-blue and wide-spreading. Branching stems with very large flowers. A grand Iris. 24 in. \$1.50.

7.3 NIBELUNGEN. (G. & K. 1910.) Var. S, fawn-yellow; F, violet-purple, with fawn margin. An exceptionally handsome, very large-flowering, profuse blooming Iris. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

8.0 NINE WELLS. (Fos. 1909.) S, light violet; F, deep purple, with white reticulations at haft. Large flowers, borne on stout stems. 48 in. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

7.6 NUEE D'ORAGE. (Verd. 1905.) Syn. Storm Cloud. S, slaty gray; F, bronze and purple. Very large flowers. 24 in. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

7.9 OCHRACEA. (Denis 1919.) Variegated yellow, with a purple tinge in the falls; S, long and narrow. The entire bloom is of a rather curious color. \$15.

8.2 ONNORIS. (Sturt. 1920.) S and F, a sulphur tone, lightly veined and dotted with reddish purple. A distinct Plicata type. 30 in. 50 cts.

8.7 OPERA. (Vilm. 1916.) S, dark purple-bronze; F, a unique mixture of violet, overlaid dark crimson, with a rich, velvety sheen; reverse of falls cream color.

A very distinct variety with fine flowers of good shape. 33 in. \$2.

7.9 OPORTO. (Yeld 1911.) S and F, rich purplish mauve, with conspicuous orange beard. Large flowers of good substance. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

7.8 ORIFLAMME. (Vilm. 1904.) S, bright blue and of great size; F, dark purple, broad and large. One of the largest of the Bearded Irises. 30 in. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

8.8 PALLIDA DALMATICA. (1600.) Pall. Syn. Princess Beatrice 9.5. S and F, clear lavender-blue, shading to pale silvery blue at the base. Very large, spreading flowers; sweetly scented. This is much confused with other Pallida types, which have been widely distributed under this name. The true Dalmatica, which is scarce, can be easily distinguished by its form and light silvery shading at the base of the petals and its unusually heavy glaucous foliage. 40 in. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

8.1 PARC DE NEUILLY. (Verd. 1910.) S and F, deep violet-blue, with distinct yellow beard. Vigorous grower, with strong spikes. 30 in. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

7.8 PERFECTION. (Barr.) S, light blue; F, dark velvety violet-black, with orange beard. Handsome, bold, conspicuous flower. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.



Garden paths bordered with Iris lead to a land of great delight

If you contemplate ordering Irises for massing or for cutting, get our special quotations

GENERAL LIST OF IRISES, continued

8.9 **PHYLLIS BLISS.** (Bliss 1919.) S and F, pale rosy lavender. Graceful in form; very strong, erect-growing. One of Mr. Bliss' most beautiful and distinctive seedlings. \$15.

7.2 **PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE.** (G. & K. 1910.) S, sulphur-yellow; F, rich plum, bordered cream. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

8.3 **PROSPER LAUGIER.** (Verd. 1914.) Sq. S, light bronze-red; F, velvety ruby-purple; orange beard. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

7.0 **PURPLE AND GOLD.** (Sturt. 1918.) S and F, light mauve; cream-white haft; intense orange beard—a flower of brilliant contrasts. 33 in. 50 cts.

7.5 **QUEEN ALEXANDRA.** (Barr.) Sq. S, fawn, shot with lilac; F, lilac, reticulated bronze at base; beard yellow. Very beautiful. 30 in. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

9.0 **QUEEN CATERINA.** (Sturt. 1918.) Pale lavender-violet, with a beard of cadmium-yellow and a white haft veined with bronze. Very strong, tall grower, with large flowers of smooth, firm texture. A variety of exceptional merit. 36 to 48 in. \$4.

7.4 **QUEEN OF MAY.** (Salter 1859.) Pall. S and F, lovely soft rose-lilac, almost pink. Beautiful. 32 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

7.5 **RACHEL FOX.** (Jacobs 1920.) S, pale gold; F, gold with a flush of blue. A desirable and fine flowering plant whose blooms are gracefully clean-cut and smooth. Development slow. \$2.50.

8.1 **RAFFET.** (Vilm. 1920.) S, delicate soft lavender-blue; F, lavender-violet; brown markings on the haft on a light ground; orange beard. \$4.

8.4 **RHEIN NIXE.** (G. & K. 1910.) S, pure white; F, deep violet-blue, with a white edge. Always greatly admired. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

8.3 **RODNEY.** (Bliss 1919.) S and F, dark self violet-blue—very blue tone. Strong grower. Large flowers of fine form and very free. 39 in. \$2.

8.6 **ROMANY.** (Bliss 1919.) S, pale dusky yellow; F, bright red, well reticulated. Well-formed flowers of a pleasing color effect. An early and very free bloomer. 24 in. \$2.

7.3 **ROSALIND.** (Bliss 1921.) S, rosy lavender; F, deeper, almost a lavender self. Very tall and handsome; late flowering. 36 to 42 in. \$2.50.

8.2 **ROSEWAY.** (Bliss 1919.) S and F, deep red-pink, with a very broad orange beard. Very early; strong-branching spikes. Brightest of the so called red Pallidas. \$2.

8.0 **SARPEDON.** (Yeld 1914.) Large, long flower; S, floppy, soft bluish violet; F, straight-hanging, hyacinth-violet; beard white, yellow tipped. Stalk flexuous; growth vigorous. Very fine. 36 in. \$1.

7.7 **SHALIMAR.** (Fos. 1916.) A Trojana seedling of fine size and rich color. Remarkable for its branched habit, from which come the numerous

flowers that each stem bears in a broad, spreading panicle, and for which there is no example in the older forms. 36 in. \$2.

8.8 **SHEKINAH.** (Sturt. 1918.) S and F, a pale lemon-yellow, deepening through the center. The first clear yellow of Pallida type. 36 in. Silver Medal, 1917. \$3.

7.1 **SHELFORD CHIEFTAIN.** (Fos. 1909.) S, light blue; F, a deeper shade of bright violet. A giant hybrid of Cypriana and Pallida. 48 to 60 in. \$1.

8.1 **SHERBERT.** (Sturt. 1918.) S, ecru-drab, deepening through cinnamon to purplish vinaceous; F, dahlia-purple, shading lighter at the edges. Effective in height, shape, and tone. 42 in. \$2.

8.3 **SINDJKHAT.** (Sturt. 1918.) S, deep dull lavender, shading to dark olive-buff; F, light mauve, deepening to Manganese-violet. Large flowers. Fine habit of growth. 48 in. \$2.

9.3 **SOUVENIR DE MME. GAUDICHAU.** (Millet 1914.) A rich, deep velvety purple Iris of fine shape and finish. Tall, early, and very distinct. One of the most striking and remarkable of all Flag Irises. 42 in. \$5.

8.1 **STAMBOUL.** (Fos. 1916.) S, light blue; F, rich violet-blue. Vigorous, free-flowering habit. Darker in color and broader in the falls than Caterina, which it resembles. 36 in. \$1.

8.0 **SUNSHINE.** (Yeld 1919.) A brilliant self-colored yellow. Very effective when massed. 24 to 30 in. \$5.

8.5 **SWEET LAVENDER.** (Bliss 1919.) S, pale lavender; F, horizontal, very broad, widely expanded, and of a deeper rose-lavender, the general effect being of a lovely shade of rose-mauve. Strong stems, branching from the base, carrying as many as twelve or more flowers out on one inflorescence, at one time. One of the finest and most distinct of the Bliss seedlings. \$5.

7.5 **SYPHAX.** (Bliss 1917.) S, pale violet; F, deep crimson-purple, boldly reticulated, hanging almost vertically, which gives the flower a unique shape. 30 in. \$1.50.

7.4 **TAMAR.** (Bliss 1920.) A tall, reddish lilac self, with the semi-spreading falls veined with a deeper shade—a lovely color. Unbranched spikes, with medium to large flowers. Early and free-flowering. Strong, compact grower. 42 in. \$2.50.

7.4 **TAMERLAN.** (Vilm. 1904.) S, light lavender, reflexed; F, deep violet-purple. 30 in. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

8.5 **TARTARIN.** (Bliss 1919.) An extraordinary variety producing enormous flowers, of two distinct shades of pale lilac-lavender-blue; drooping falls; strong stems. 36 in. \$4.

7.6 **THELMA PERRY.** (Perry 1913.) S, delicate rose; F, broad, rosy mauve. \$3.

7.5 **TINEÆ.** Pall. S and F, deep blue, shaded lilac. Fine large flower. 40 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

My flowers have done it. I have gained — pounds working among them

GENERAL LIST OF IRISES, continued

8.0 TOM TIT. (Bliss 1919.) S and F, deep self violet-blue, almost horizontal. A very unique variety, universally admired. The small flowers are borne three or four on a stem. A very decorative little plant. 24 in. \$2.50.

7.5 TREGASTEL. (Millet 19—.) S, dull violet-gray; F, purple-red, marked yellow. \$1.

8.2 TRISTAM. (Bliss 1919.) S, clearest white; F, deep rich purple, richly reticulated at the top. Distinct and beautiful. 27 in. \$3.

8.1 TROJANA. (Kerner.) Syns. Cypriana and Asiatica. Very large, handsome flowers. A distinct species with pale blue standards and long, rich purple-blue falls. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

8.4 TROOST. (Denis 1908.) S, deep rosy purple; F, paler, veined violet, which changes to brown in the upper part. Described as a greatly improved Aymard, but deeper in color. 24 in. \$2.50.

8.5 VALERY MAYET. (Denis 1912.) S, copper rose; F, deep red-brown. Another extraordinary color combination in medium-sized blooms. \$7.50.

8.0 VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA. (1860.) Pall. S, rich blue; F, violet-blue. A good standard variety. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

8.1 VIRGINIA MOORE. (Shull 1921.) The color is exactly the shade of Hemerocallis Flava. Flower is slightly veined. First-year plants occasionally show streaks, but when established the effect is almost a true self. Gives fine mass effect. 33 in. \$2.

8.3 WHITE KNIGHT. (Saunders 1916.) A beautiful, absolutely snow-white Iris of fine form, sweetly scented. The reticulation at the base of petals is so slight that it cannot be noticed unless they are pulled apart. Similar in habit and form to the rare variety, Black Prince, with which it forms a striking contrast. 18 in. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

7.5 YVONNE PELLETIER. (Millet 1916.) Sky-blue. Very early, tall, and strong. \$3.

7.5 ZUA. (Crawford 1914.) S and F, delicate lavender-white, crumpled and ruffled like fine crêpe. Flowers large and fragrant; very unique and beautiful. \$1.50.

8.5 ZWANENBURG. (Denis 1909.) Handsome and profuse-blooming variety. S, glistening bronzy fawn; F, old-gold, with bronze flush and crimson-maroon flakes. \$2.50.

Early May-Flowering Bearded Irises

(Including the tall Germanica type, Intermediate, and dwarf varieties.)

7.3 ALBICANS. Ger. A very lovely variety; absolutely pure white. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$18 per 100.

7.8 AMAS. Ger. A handsome May-flowering form from Asia Minor. S, rich blue; F, violet. 24 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

6.2 ARGUS. Ger. S and F, dark purple; distinct and rich in effect; May-flowering. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

6.4 AUREA MACULATA (Chamaeiris). Dwarf. S, clouded yellow; F, yellow, marbled purple; orange-yellow beard. 9 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

6.3 BIFLORA. Dwarf. Rich purple. Early. 9 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

5.3 BLUEBEARD BALCENG. Dwarf. S, white, flaked pale blue; F, sulphur, handsomely marked purple. Balceng hybrids are crosses between *I. Balkana* and *I. cengialti*, the falls in the flowers being artistically flaked. They fill the gap between the very earliest of the dwarf bearded Irises and the taller and later flowering ones. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

6.7 BLUE BOY. Int. A vigorous, floriferous new hybrid; flower medium-sized, a distinct shade of blue, with a blue beard. 18 in. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

6.6 BLUESTONE. Dwarf. S, light violet-blue; F, deep violet-purple, with blue edges. 12 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

8.1 CARTHUSIAN. Ger. A handsome new May-flowering variety. S, clear lavender-blue; F, darker blue, reticulated brown at claw; large and fragrant. 24 in. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Irises are well adapted to landscape work around manufacturing plants

Use dwarf Irises for edging beds. For moist locations use Siberian Irises



Dwarf Irises massed, with a background of Japanese Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)

BEARDED IRISES, continued

CERES. Int. S and F, pearl-white; large flower. 21 in. 30 cts.

6.9 CHARMANT. Int. S, palest blue; F, striped dark blue. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

6.8 CENGIALTI. Int. Pall. An early-flowering species closely related to the Pallida section. S, lavender-blue; F, soft, violet-blue, with yellow crest; deliciously scented. May and June. 24 in. 50 cts.

6.5 CYANEA. Dwarf. S, rich bright blue; F, dark satiny blue; large and handsome. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

7.6 DOROTHEA. Int. S and F, milky white, tinged lilac; an unusually large, wide-spreading flower. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

7.0 EBURNA. Dwarf. White, shaded cream. 12 in. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

7.4 ETTA. Int. Cream self, with yellow beard. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

7.6 FLORENTINA. Ger. Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender. The blooms are quite fragrant and are produced early in the season; fine for cutting. 24 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

7.1 FONTARABIE. Ger. S, violet-blue; F, rich violet-purple; May-flowering. 18 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

7.4 FRITJOF. Int. S, soft lavender; F, soft purple, shaded lavender; large flowers. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

6.7 GERDA. Int. S, creamy yellow; F, darker, veined yellow; very large flowers. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

7.1 HALFDAN. Int. Creamy white; large flowers of good substance. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

6.6 HELGE. Int. Lemon-yellow, pearly shading. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

INGEBORG. Int. Pure white; very large flowers of handsome form. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

7.0 JOHN FOSTER. Int. A distinct, early, May-flowering variety, bearing well-shaped flowers of a milky white. Very profuse bloomer over a large period. 15 in. \$1.

7.8 KOCHII. Ger. S and F, rich claret-purple, the best of its color for mass effect; very handsome; May-flowering. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

7.5 LUTESCENS STATELLÆ. Dwarf. S, white; F, pale primrose. 18 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

7.7 MAJOR. Ger. Immense flowers; S, purple-blue; F, dark purple; May-flowering. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

7.5 NOTHING. Int. A globe-shaped flower with olive-yellow coloring and golden center; orange beard. Very beautiful and striking. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

7.7 PRINCE VICTOR. Int. S, blue; F, dark violet; good-sized flower. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

All names classified according to Standardized Plant Names.

BEARDED IRISES, continued

7.4 PUMILA ATROVIOLOACEA. Dwarf. Deep purple; very rich and effective when bordering the taller forms. The Pumilas are among the earliest to bloom. They are very dwarf and are fine for the border and the rock-garden. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

6.8 PUMILA COMPACTA. Dwarf. A new hybrid. S, violet-blue; F, dark blue. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

6.9 ROSE UNIQUE. (Farr.) Int. S and F, bright violet-rose—the only Iris of this color in the early-flowering section. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

6.9 SARAH. Int. Delicate pearly white flowers borne in great profusion. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

6.7 THE BRIDE. Int. S and F, white; primrose beard; very large and handsome. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

6.7 VIOLET QUEEN. Ger. S, violet-blue; F, violet-black; May-flowering. 24 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

7.3 WALHALLA. Int. S, lavender; F, wine-red. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Beardless Irises

AUREA. Species. A beautiful species from the Himalayas. Large, deep golden yellow flowers. 48 in. June and July. 75 cts.

CRISTATA. Evansia. A dainty native creeping species, only 3 inches in height; flowers rich amethyst-blue; a gem for the rock-garden. May. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

HEXAGONA LAMANCEI. A native species; the blue flowers appear amidst the foliage. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

LÆVIGATA ALBA. True. Pure white, with a faint tinge of mauve at throat; distinct. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

MONSPUR, LORD WOLSELY. Rich violet; S, shaded purple; F, blotched bronze. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

SIBERIAN, Blue King. A fine variety, bearing handsome clear blue flowers. Found by Mr. Peter Barr in Japan. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Siberian, Emperor. Large flowers of very fine form and of a deep violet color, borne on stalks 4 feet tall. \$2.

Siberian, Lactea. Milky white. 36 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Siberian, Orientalis. Syn. Sanguinea. Intensely brilliant blue flowers, the bud being closed in conspicuous crimson spathe valves. 36 in. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Siberian, Orientalis superba. Large, violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage, reaching almost to the flowers. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Siberian, Perry's Blue. A large flower of clear blue with horizontal falls. Probably the finest Siberian Iris. Very scarce. \$2.50.

Siberian, Snow Queen. Large ivory-white flowers. Found in Japan by Mr. Barr. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

SPURIA notha. S, rich violet; F, blue, spotted yellow; handsome; very strong grower. 36 in. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Japanese Iris

IRIS KAEMPFERI. Mixed varieties. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

No named varieties for 1924.

MR. FARR was the first Iris specialist in this country; his classification into sections set a high standard for many years, and his introductions find a proper place in even the smallest gardens. He was the first to list Irises in hundreds of varieties, and he is now the first to discard poor varieties in a wholesale way. Others may refrain from listing poorly rated things, but he has actually junked them and set an example which we hope other growers will follow.—R. S. STURDEVANT, in *The Flower Grower*.



Iris sibirica

May we design an Iris garden or border for you? Write our Landscape Service Department



Irises Rating Between 6.0 and 7.0

Good Irises at lowest prices. Including many old favorites

THIS list includes varieties between 6.0 and 7.0, which can be furnished in good quality and quantity. Many an old favorite will be noticed, and only my desire to comply with the American Iris Society ratings justifies excluding them from the general list.

Here is a wonderful opportunity to procure a good Iris start at a moderate outlay. An exceptional offer, if you are contemplating a mass planting of Irises.

Descriptions as given are abbreviated. Shipments are guaranteed true to descriptions as given in former catalogues.

Prices: 30 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100. Five or more plants of one variety at the 10 rate; 25 or more plants of one variety at the 100 rate

Apollo. Yellow and crimson.
Atrocærulea. Pale blue and violet-blue.
Cameleon. Blue, shaded violet.
Chester J. Hunt. Very popular blue.
Cottage Maid. Blue and white.
Darius. Yellow and lilac.
Duchess of Wellington. Blue, bordered white.
Erich. Violet.
Foster's Yellow. Yellow.
Gajus. Yellow and white.
Gloriette. White, veined purple.
Glory of Reading. Blue and purple.
Grand Bouquet. Rose and crimson.
Hector. Yellow and crimson.
Kathleen. Rose-lilac; dainty.
Khedive. Lavender.
Laura. Lavender, white, purple.

Marenco. Yellow and brown.
Marmora. Sulphur, purple, lavender.
Mary Minanella. White and lavender.
Miss Eardley. Yellow and red.
Mme. Blanche Pion. Yellow and blue.
Mrs. George Darwin. White; late.
Mrs. Horace Darwin. White; early.
Mrs. Neubronner. Darkest yellow.
Neglecta. Lavender and purple.
Nokomis. Lavender and blue.
Othello. Blue and purple.
Reticulata Alba. White and purple.
Standard Bearer. Rose-mauve.
Trautlieb. Soft rose.
Victorine. Blue and white.
Walneri. Lavender and purple.

Special Collections of Irises Rating Under 7.0

If you would learn to know Irises at a low cost, or if you have room for a border or mass planting, here are a few offers which will appeal.

1,000 in 25 named varieties, my selection. . . . \$80 00
 500 in 25 named varieties, my selection. . . . 45 00
 250 in 25 named varieties, my selection. . . . 25 00

100 in 25 named varieties, my selection. . . . \$15 00
 25 in 25 named varieties, my selection. . . . 5 00
 12 in 12 named varieties, my selection. . . . 2 50

Farr's Special Selections of Irises

I REALIZE that there are many who have not the time or inclination, or who will not feel competent, to make a selection from a long list of Irises, and for the assistance of such I offer the following collections. These have been arranged with great care, and cover as wide a range of variety as possible, with the idea of giving the greatest possible value for the amount invested. For descriptions, see General List.

1924 Iris Collection A

Special offer of 12 Irises at a low price; including a range of color and a list of standard and desirable varieties.

7.3 Albicans.....	\$0 35
7.8 Arnols.....	30
7.0 Flavescens.....	30
7.6 Florentina.....	30
7.3 Her Majesty.....	35
7.4 Madame Chereau.....	30
7.3 Mandraliscae.....	30
7.5 Mithras.....	30
7.2 Princess Victoria Louise.....	30
7.5 Queen Alexandra.....	35
7.5 Tinæ.....	30
8.0 Violaacea Grandiflora.....	30

\$3 75

Collection A complete for \$3

1924 Iris Collection B

Ten of the best standard Irises at a moderate price.

8.3 Archeveque.....	\$0 60
7.4 Aurora.....	50
8.0 Fairy.....	30
7.1 Junonia.....	1 00
8.2 Lohengrin.....	35
7.9 Loreley.....	30
8.4 Monsignor.....	35
8.0 Nine Wells.....	50
7.6 Nuee d'Orage.....	50
7.9 Oporto.....	35
8.3 Prosper Laugier.....	35
8.3 White Knight.....	1 00

\$6 10

Collection B complete for \$5

Collections A and B together for \$7.50



Farr's Peonies displayed at the Colonial Trust Company, Reading, Penna., June, 1923

The Peony

THERE is a touch of romance in a garden of Peonies that can never be lost in the mere practical use of the plants. In ancient days the blooms were the pride and treasure of emperors, the theme of poet's song and story. Today they hold the place of honor in American gardens, still retaining their old-time charms. In June, their loveliness rivals the rose, and all summer long the clean green foliage acts as a foil for later-blooming perennials. Peonies are an asset to every garden, increasing in value every year.

The Peony of Today. The Peony of today has been cultivated in Europe but a little more than a half-century. It is descended from *Pæonia albiflora*, a native of Siberia. Knowing this, I can well understand why the Peony is so hardy in such an exceptional range of climatic conditions. I can think of few varieties of plants which I ship as universally as Peonies.

For many years I have devoted my entire time, during their blooming season in June, to the study of Peonies, first in my own fields, and afterward for six successive years as a member of the Nomenclature Committee for the American Peony Society at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The success of this work is shown in the fact that the nearly three thousand names contained in the Cornell Check List were sifted down to about four hundred distinct varieties.

Intrinsic Value of Peonies. A glance through the various catalogues of today will reveal the fact that varieties which were among the earlier introductions are still among the rarest and highest-priced kinds. The Peony can be multiplied by division of the old clumps, but the demand for the choicer kinds has always been greater than the supply. It can be readily understood, then, why a collection of fine Peonies constitutes a most valuable asset, steadily increasing in value from year to year.

Use of Peonies. In many places Peonies are grown in large quantities exclusively for cut-flowers, which, on Memorial Day, are in great demand at good prices, and yield a very profitable income from the investment. For social functions, weddings, and church decoration, nothing is more suitable. For home and table decorations they are exceedingly effective and, in water, last longer than most other flowers. By placing the buds in cold storage, they may be kept in good condition for a month, a practice which is now being followed with profitable results.

For outdoor planting, they are effectively used in almost every conceivable location; as single clumps or large beds on the lawn; in long rows bordering drives, walks, and division-lines, or in producing broad landscape effects in the open fields—thriving everywhere, either in open sun or light shade, excepting only such places where water is accustomed to stand. The cut-flowers pay liberal dividends on a Peony investment, while the self-propagating qualities of the plants, which more than double the number of roots yearly, represent a possibility for profit unequalled by extremely few investments of any form or nature.

Time to Plant. Peonies may be planted with perfect safety any time from the middle of August till the ground freezes in the fall, and in the early spring until growth has advanced too far. *Fall is the best time*, as they make a root-growth before winter and bloom the following spring; a whole year is gained thereby, since spring-planted roots usually will not bloom until a year later.

Our fall shipping season for Peonies begins September 1 and continues until the ground freezes. Spring shipments begin about March 25 and continue through the month of April. Spring orders received after growth is advanced too far will be held until September.

Caution. After being transplanted, Peonies will not produce typical blooms the first season. Many fine double varieties throw single or semi-double flowers, and it is not until the third year that the finest flowers are produced. The taking of notes and making comparisons in a large collection should not be attempted before then.

Culture. This is so simple that little need be said. They will abundantly repay good care and nourishment, but they resent fresh manure near the roots. A division of the clumps at long intervals, when they become so crowded as to interfere with freedom of bloom, and keeping the soil loose and free from weeds, is all that is necessary. Where grown for cut-flowers, they should not be disturbed oftener than is necessary; where they are grown for the sale of roots, they may be divided every second or third year. *Plant so that the eyes will be from 2 to 3 inches below the surface.*

Price quotations are based on roots grown for one to two years since being divided. Freshly cut divisions are not sent except in case of scarce and rare varieties, or where the size of the existing clumps makes it unavoidable, but in any case good, strong roots will be sent, which, planted early and given proper care, may reasonably be expected to bloom the following spring. Varieties differ so greatly in habit that the expressions "one-year" and "two-year," or the number of eyes, convey no meaning whatever.

Don'ts with Peonies. Do not plant in the spring if you can avoid it.

Do not plant the crown any deeper than 3 inches.

Do not crowd the plants. Allow a distance of 3 feet or you will retard proper development.

Do not allow dampness to remain at the roots through lack of proper drainage.

Do not make soil so poverty-stricken that it will dry out with the first gleam of sunshine.

Do not leave foliage on during winter, as it harbors disease. Cut off all and burn it.

Do not worry over ants on the buds, as they are harmless.

The abbreviation and figures following the variety name (Cal. 1855) indicate the introducer's name and the year of introduction. The names and their abbreviations are: Anderson (And.), Calot (Cal.), Crousse (Cr.), Delache (Del.), Dessert & Mechin (D. & M.), Dessert (Des.), Donkalaer (Don.), Foulard (Fo.), Gombault (Gom.), Guerin (Gr.), Goos & Koeneman (G. & K.), Hollis (Hol.), Kelway (Kel.), Lemoine (Lem.), Mechin (Mech.), Miellez (Miel.), Parmentier (Par.), Richardson (Rich.), Rosenfield (Ros.), Thurlow (Thur.), Verdier (Ver.), Verhille (Ver.), Whitley (Whit.), Wallace (Wal.).

All Peonies rated under 7.0 by the American Peony Society have been omitted

Farr's Special Peony Selections

THE Peony collections offered below include only standard, rated varieties. They are prepared for those who are buying Peonies for the first time, or for those who do not yet possess any of the varieties included. Peony fans will note that here is an exceptional opportunity to obtain a fine collection of Peonies. Why not send a collection to a friend as a gift?

Collection A. 1924

A complete range of color for \$6.	
7.4 Admiral Togo. Red.....	\$1 50
7.1 Delachei. Red.....	75
7.8 Duc de Wellington. White.....	75
7.6 Edulis Superba. Pink.....	75
7.9 Mary Hollis. White.....	2 00
8.4 Marguerite Gerard. Pink.....	1 50
Complete for \$6.	\$7 25

Our order reached us in fine condition. . . It is due a firm to know when it is giving satisfaction quite as much as when it is not giving satisfaction.—WILMER B. FLORY.

Collection B. 1924

It would be difficult to obtain ten better Peonies for \$10. Note also the range of color.	
8.7 Albatre. White.....	\$1 50
7.8 Augustin d'Hour. Red.....	75
7.6 Charlotte Cushman. Red.....	1 00
8.7 Claire Dubois. Pink.....	1 50
8.1 Duchesse de Nemours. White.....	75
8.4 Felix Crousse. Red.....	1 00
9.3 Festiva Maxima. White.....	75
8.5 Germaine Bigot. Pink.....	1 50
9.2 Monsieur Jules Elie. Pink.....	1 50
8.7 Reine Hortense. Pink.....	2 00
Complete for \$10.	\$12 25

Collections A and B together for \$15.

Farr's Peonies are sold on the basis of "money back if you are not satisfied when plants are received"



A pathway of Peonies is a source of daily joy in June

General List of Peonies

7.6 ADELAIDE HOLLIS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, compact, globular crown. Uniform rose-white (8), changing to pure white. Fragrance XX. A pleasing color. Tall, strong, free bloomer. Extra-fine. Mid-season. \$5 each, \$40 for 10.

7.4 ADMIRAL TOGO. (Hol. 1907.) Medium, compact, flat, semi-rose type. Unusually brilliant dark crimson-carmine, 6-7 (159), uniform color throughout, without silver tips; does not fade. Medium tall, strong, erect, free bloomer. Very dark green foliage, veined red. Midseason. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

8.5 ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU. (D. & M. 1890.) Very large, semi-double. Purple-garnet, 5(165). Very tall, vigorous grower. Dark foliage, veined red. Early. One of the darkest Peonies. Fine for landscape effects. In my opinion the best early dark red. A good commercial cut-flower variety. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

8.7 ALBATRE. (Cr. 1885.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, shaded ivory, wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute line of carmine. Fragrance X. Very strong, vigorous, tall grower; very free bloomer. Midseason. Unsurpassed by any other midseason white Peony in my list; it should be in every collection. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

8.6 ALBERT CROUSSE. (Cr. 1893.) Very large, flat, compact bomb. Rose-white, 3(8), flecked crimson. Fragrant. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Late. One of the best. An indispensable cut-flower variety. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

7.1 ALEXANDRE DUMAS. (Gr. 1862.) Medium size crown. Light violet-rose, 1(154), creamy white collar of narrow petals, mingled with the wide center petals. Fragrant. Medium height, free bloomer. Early midseason. Good cut-flower variety. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

7.2 ALICE DE JULVECOURT. (Pele 1857.) Medium-sized, compact globular crown. Guards and center lilac-white, prominently flecked with crimson, collar cream. Fragrant. Medium tall and free. Good. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

8.8 ALSACE-LORRAINE. (Lem. 1906.) Very large, flat, semi-rose type. Petals arranged like a water-lily. Cream-white, 1(10), deepening to pale yellow, distinct and beautiful. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$5 each, \$40 for 10.

9.0 A. P. SAUNDERS. (Thurlo 1919.) Large flesh-white flowers changing to nearly pure white in center, guard petals sometimes marked carmine. Petals very long and curved, giving a magnolia bloom effect, except the center petals, which form a ball until flower is well developed. Late. \$20.

All descriptions except those marked * are abbreviated from the official bulletins of the American Peony Society

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES continued

8.1 **ASA GRAY.** (Cr. 1886.) Large, semi-rose type. Pale lilac, 1(176), sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Fragrance XX. Medium height and habit. A very distinct variety. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

8.0 ***ASSMANSHAUSEN.** (G. & K. 1912.) Large, loose flowers of flat rose type. Pure snow-white. Very fragrant. Late blooms. \$5.

7.3 **ATROSANGUINEA.** (Cal. 1850.) Medium size, globular, semi-double. Brilliant rosy magenta, (169), outer guards streaked with white. Strong, vigorous growth and free bloomer. Midseason. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

7.3 **AUGUSTE VILLAUME.** (Cr. 1895.) Extra-large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark violet-rose, 4(154). Tall, strong grower. Late. Good. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

7.8 **AUGUSTIN D'HOOR.** (Cal. 1867.) Large, medium compact bomb. Dark, brilliant, solferino-red, 5(157), slight silvery reflex. Medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

8.0 **AUORE.** (Des. 1904.) Large, flat, loose, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, 1(7), collar lighter, center flecked with crimson; stamens prominent. Medium tall, compact. Late. Good. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

7.9 **AVIATEUR REYMOND.** (Des. 1915.) Bright cherry-red, shaded garnet and brilliant amaranth. \$8.

9.0 **BARONESS SCHROEDER.** (Kel. 1899.) Very large, globular, rose type. Flesh-white fading to milk-white. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong growth, very free bloomer. One of the finest Peonies grown. Midseason. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

8.7 **BAYADERE.** (Lem. 1910.) Large, globular, loose, semi-rose type. Creamy white, 2(10). Water-lily effect, with an open center of golden stamens. Medium drooping habit. Midseason. Very distinct. \$7.50.

7.9 ***BEAUTY'S MASK.** (Hol. 1904.) Blush-white, tinged lilac, showing some pale yellow petaloids, giving it a distinct appearance. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

7.5 **BELISAIRE.** (Lem. 1901.) Large, globular, semi-rose type. Color similar to Asa Gray; pale lilac, splashed with minute dots of deeper lilac, guards and center flecked crimson. Medium tall, strong growth. Midseason. Stems red. \$2.50.

7.6 ***BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.** (Brand 1907.) Very tall, strong grower, semi-rose type. Dark crimson with darker shading at base of petals. Cup-shaped center, showing stamens. Early midseason. \$2.

***BERNARDINE.** (Kel. 1909.) Full, double, bright crimson-scarlet. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

***BIEBRICH.** (G. & K. 1912.) Very large, flesh-colored bloom of flat rose type. Late. \$3.50.

***BIRKET FOSTER.** (Kel. 1909.) Full, double, bright crimson-scarlet. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

8.5 **BLACK PRINCE.** (Thur. 1915.) Single. Very dark garnet of a "flat" tone, not glossy, with a mass of golden stamens. Owing to its soft yet bright coloring this attracts attention whenever exhibited. \$5.

8.0 **BOULE DE NEIGE.** (Cal. 1862.) Very large, medium, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Extra good. Early midseason. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

BRAND'S MAGNIFICENT. (Brand 1918.) Deep, dark red, with a bluish cast. Medium height, midseason and wonderfully profuse. Blossom semi-rose and very beautiful in shape. Petals all large like those of a rose. \$15.

7.6 ***BUNKER HILL.** (Hol. 1906.) Full, double rose type, with very wide petals. Bright Tyrian rose. Very strong-growing, giant-flowered variety. Midseason. \$7.50.

7.1 **CANDIDISSIMA.** (Cal. 1856.) Full, double rose type. Pure white, with sulphur center; carpeloids in center tipped green. Fragrance XX. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Early. 75 cts.

7.2 **CARMEN.** (Lem. 1898.) Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132), suffused with fine pale lilac dots, center flecked crimson. Tall, erect, healthy grower. Midseason. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

7.2 **CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT.** (Rich.) Large, compact, globular bomb. Pale, lilac-rose, 1(178). Tall grower, medium habit. Midseason. Fragrance XX. Very good variety. \$3.50 each, \$28 for 10.

7.8 **CHARLES MCKELLIP.** (Brand 1907.) Perfectly formed, rose-shaped flower. Rich, ruby-crimson, showing gold stamens. \$5.

7.6 **CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.** (Hol. 1904.) Large, globular, compact rose type. Uniform light solferino-red, 1(157). Fragrance X. Tall, erect, medium-compact habit. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

8.6 **CHERRY HILL.** (Thur. 1915.) Very deep garnet, yet with a sheen which makes it especially noticeable in a collection; in blooms not fully developed stamens are visible. Stems long, from 4 to 4½ feet, and very erect. It shows at its best in the garden, where the glowing flowers are visible from a distance. Awarded Silver Medal by Massachusetts Horticultural Society. \$20.

8.4 ***CHESTINE GOWDY.** (Brand 1913.) Perfectly formed, crown-shaped flower; with broad silvery pink guards and cream petals, center crown deep pink splashed crimson. Medium late. \$5.

8.7 **CLAIRE DUBOIS.** (Cr. 1886.) Very large, globular rose type. Uniform color, clear deep violet-rose, 4(154), tipped silvery white. Erect, tall, strong grower. Late. Extra good. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

7.5 CLAUDE GELLEE. (Lem. 1904.) Large, medium compact, rose type with incurved petals. Uniform creamy white, 1(10). Fragrance X. Type and color of bloom same as Alsace-Lorraine. Dwarf compact grower. Late. In my opinion this variety should have a higher rating. \$3 each, \$24 for 10.

COMTE HORACE DE CHOISEUL. Very large, finely formed flower. Deep rose-pink. \$4.

7.2 COQUELIN. (Des. 1905.) Medium size, flat, loose, semi-double. Light Tyrian rose, becoming silver-tipped, 1(155). Dwarf, drooping habit. Early. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

7.4 *COQUETTE. (Lem. 1915.) Globular-shaped flower of a salmon-pink color. Late. \$10.

9.6 CORNELIA SHAYLOR. (Shay. 1917.) A full, well-formed flower of pyramidal shape. Guard petals and collar of a faint pink, softening to white, and deeper shell-pink center. An extra-good variety. Late. \$50.

7.1 DARKNESS. (Brand 1913.) Single, large. Color very dark maroon-red with darker markings in lower half of petals which surround a bold cluster of golden stamens. Tall, strong stems. Good bloomer. Very early. An exceptionally good cut-flower. Its charm of blending colors and its delightful fragrance make it particularly choice for cut-flowers. \$5.

DAVID HARUM. (Brand 1920.) Flower large, full and beautifully formed; guard petals prominent and well expanded. Bright red. Stems tall, straight, strong. Foliage broad, light green. Profuse bloomer. A distinct flower of a distinct shade of red. Very fine. \$20.

7.2 DE CANDOLLE. (Cr. 1880.) Very large, full, cup-shaped, rose type. Uniform bright lilac-purple, 1(160), very distinct and attractive color. Without odor. Medium height, very strong, erect grower, very free bloomer. Late midseason. One of the most effective landscape varieties, and fine for planting as single specimens. \$1.50.

***DEEMSTER.** (Kel. 1909.) Semi-double. Very deep chocolate-maroon. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

7.1 DELACHEI. (Del. 1856.) Large, medium compact, rose type. Violet-crimson, 4(168), slightly tipped silver. Strong, erect, medium height, very free bloomer. Late midseason. Extra good for garden or commercial plantings. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

DOROTHY E. KIBBY. (Hol. 1907.) White, flushed sulphur. A high, fine flower. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

DR. BONAIVIA. (Kel.) Very large, semi-rose type, very wide petals. Bright violet-rose, tipped silver. Very fragrant. Free bloomer. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

7.2 DR. CAILLOT. (Verd. 1856.) Very large semi-rose type. Brilliant, dark Tyrian rose, 3(155). Fragrant. Medium habit. Midseason. Good. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

7.9 *DR. H. BARNSBY. (Des. 1913.) Large, full, globular bloom. Solferino-red, shaded crimson, with pronounced bluish reflex. Good, strong habit. Late. \$4.

7.8 DUC DE WELLINGTON. (Cal. 1859.) Large bomb, with white guards and sulphur center. Fragrance XX. Medium tall, vigorous grower; free bloomer. Late. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

8.1 DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS. (Cal. 1856.) Medium size. Pure white crown, sulphur-white collar, no crimson flecks. Fragrant. Vigorous grower medium height, very free bloomer. Early. Extra-good commercial variety, two days later than Festiva Maxima. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

9.2 *E. B. BROWNING. (Brand 1907.) Fine pure white of most attractive form and quality; softest shell-pink when first opening; outer petals and center marked crimson. Extremely fragrant XXX. \$15.

9.4 E. C. SHAW. (Thur. 1919.) Clear rose, slightly lighter at tips of petals; no traces of carmine are visible. Outer petals broad and imbricated and extreme center petals much shorter. A beautiful flower, both in color and form. Midseason. \$35.

8.6 EDMOND ABOUT. (Cr. 1885.) Large, double, globular form, rose type. Delicate hydrangea-pink, with lilac shades deepening in the center, which is often prominently flecked with crimson. Buds borne in clusters. Late midseason. Fine fragrance. \$5.

8.3 EDMOND LEBON. (Cal. 1864.) Large, medium compact, rose type. Bright violet-rose, 3(154). Medium dwarf; medium bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50.

7.6 EDULIS SUPERBA. (Lemon 1824.) Large, loose, flat crown. Bright mauve-pink, 2(181), collar mixed with narrow lilac 1(176) petals. Fragrance XXX. Early. Strong, upright, free bloomer. The best commercial pink for Memorial Day. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

7.4 EDWIN FORREST. (Hol. 1904.) Medium compact, globular, bomb type. Uniform very dark brilliant crimson, 5(168). Strong, tall grower. Late midseason. \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

7.8 E. G. HILL. (Lem. 1906.) Very large, medium globular, semi-rose type. Uniform light Tyrian rose, 2(155). Dwarf, compact grower, very showy. Extra. \$2.50.

E. J. SHAYLOR. (Shaylor 1918.) Globular, compact bloom of rose-pink, petals tipped lighter. This variety is very distinct because of the ring or golden-edged and golden-tipped petals. Strong upright stems of medium height. Midseason to late. \$25.

7.3 ELIE CHEVALIER. (Des. 1908.) Large, globular bomb, developing a crown. Uniform Tyrian rose, 2-3(155), center flecked scarlet. Fragrance X. Tall, medium strong, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2.50.



There are five points in Peony growing that you should remember. First, the glory of the flowers; second, the pleasure of yourself and friends; third, your pride in the plants; fourth, the permanent character of Peonies; fifth, the increasing value each year.

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

7.2 ELLA CHRISTINE KELWAY. (Kel. 1899.) Large, cup-shaped, rose type. Lilac-white guards, cream-white central petals, crimson carpels and stigmas. Fragrant. Medium height, strong grower. Midseason. \$2.50.

7.6 ELLA WHEELER WILCOX. (Brand 1907.) Bomb type. Deep shell-pink of noticeable fragrance. Blossoms in clusters. Late. \$2.

8.7 ELWOOD PLEAS. (Pleas 1900.) Very large, flat flowers of a very delicate pink or white tinted pink. A strong grower. Midseason. \$6.

8.9 ENCHANTERESSE. (Lemoine 1903.) Large, globular flowers of creamy white, sometimes showing flecks of carmine. A tall, strong grower. Late. \$7.50.

7.7 ENCHANTMENT. (Hol. 1907.) Medium size, flat, semi-rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178), stamens visible. Drooping habit, tall, strong stems. Midseason. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

7.8 *ESTAFETTE. (Des. 1910.) Good-sized, globular blooms of carmine with silvery light. Very early. \$4.

7.0 ETENDARD DU GRAND HOMME. (Miel. 1855.) Very large, showy, wide petals of rose, rose type. Brilliant red (Tyrian rose), 2(155). Fragrant. Tall, strong grower. Late. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

7.4 EUCHARIS. (Lemoine 1909.) Fragrant, creamy white; large size, globular. Late. \$6.

8.3 EUGENE BIGOT. (Des. 1894.) A very fine, brilliant crimson, of upright habit and medium height. One of the most conspicuous of this color. Late midseason. \$2.50.

7.3 EUGENE REIGNOUX. (Des. 1905.) Large, strong grower, producing an abundance of semi-double, rather brilliant pink flowers. Early midseason. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

8.3 EUGENE VERDIER. (Cal. 1864.) Rather dwarf, with stiff stems, bearing flowers of deep shell-pink intermixed with creamy yellow. Late. \$2.50.

8.6 EUGENIE VERDIER. (Cal. 1864.) A tall and free-blooming variety of good size and form. Delicate flesh center with lighter outer petals of a beautiful satiny sheen. Midseason. \$2.

EUNICE SHAYLOR. (Shaylor 1919.) Globular blooms of ivory-white, outer petals slightly flushed pink. Some stamens are present, giving golden light over the flower. Midseason. \$30.

8.1 EUPHEMIA. (Terry.) Large, semi-double. Pale lilac-rose, 1(130), with a center of yellow stamens and crimson-flecked carpelodes enclosing a tuft of center petals. Fragrant. Late. \$2.50.

8.1 EVANGELINE. (Lem. 1910.) Large, very compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), splashed scarlet. Erect, tall, medium habit. Late. Extra good. \$5.

"Every farm or town lot should have at least a dozen varieties of Peonies."—*Cornell Bulletin*

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

8.7 EXQUISITE. (Kelway 1912.) Good-sized flat flowers of warm pink; petals rather pointed. Not strong in young plants, but well-established plants produce fine flowers. Fragrant. Midseason to late. \$20.

7.5 FANNY CROSBY. (Brand 1907.) Yellow. One of the finest yellow Peonies ever produced. Flower of medium size, produced in great profusion in immense clusters. Guard petals a lovely shade of delicate pink, surrounding a medium-sized bomb of deep lemon-yellow narrow incurved petals that some years are heavily tipped white. Plant of good habit; stems medium height and straight. \$4.

8.2 FARIBAULT. (Brand 1918.) Rose type. Deep rose of a peculiar shade with a silvery sheen. Compact grower of medium height. Late bloomer. \$5.

8.4 FELIX CROUSSE. (Cr. 1881.) Large, globular, typical bomb. Brilliant red, 3(155). Fragrance X. Strong, vigorous grower, medium height, free bloomer. One of the best red varieties. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

7.5 FERDINAND STOLICZKA. (Rich.) Guard petals shell-pink, with narrow white center petals; long stiff stems. Very early. \$3.

9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA. (Miel. 1851.) Very large, globular, rose type. Pure white center, prominently flecked crimson; outer petals sometimes faint lilac-white on first opening. Very tall, strong, vigorous grower. Early. Out of 84 symposium voters 31 rated it 10, which means absolute perfection. The general average of 9.3 proves it to be the most admired and popular white variety. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

7.1 FLAMBEAU. (Cr. 1897.) Very large, rather loose, semi-rose type. Uniform very dark violet-rose, 6(154), prominently bordered silver. Fragrant. Very strong, tall, upright grower, free bloomer. Late. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

7.5 FLORAL TREASURE. (Ros. 1900.) Very large, showy, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrant. Strong, tall, upright grower, free bloomer. Good commercial blooms. Midseason. 75 cts.

8.7 FRANCES SHAYLOR. (Shaylor 1915.) Globular flowers of iridescent white petals interspersed with incurved yellow stamens. A very distinct variety. Dwarf plant. Midseason. \$20.

9.1 FRANCES WILLARD. (Brand 1907.) A very large, rounded flower, often having a raised, cup-shaped center enclosing golden stamens. Opens a blush-white, occasionally touched carmine. A good strong grower, delicately perfumed, with good lasting qualities. Extra fine. \$5.

7.3 *FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU. (Des. 1909.) Rose-shaped flower of intense brilliant velvety red. Fine, erect habit, medium height. Early bloomer. I consider this one of the best and most effective of this color and believe, when better known, it will be rated much higher. \$4 each, \$32 for 10.

8.1 GALATHEE. (Lem. 1900.) Large, full-double, rose type. Fleshy white. Fragrance XXX. Tall, strong grower. Very late. \$7.50.

7.2 GENERAL DODDS. (Cr. 1893.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform dark Tyrian rose, 4(155), guards splashed green, a few white petals in center. Tall, strong growth, free bloomer. Late. Extra. \$1.50.

GEORGE W. TRYON. (Rich.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178), salmon shadings at the base of the center petals. Fragrance X. Erect, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$3.

8.9 GEORGIANA SHAYLOR. (Shaylor 1908.) Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Pale rose-pink, 1(129), center and guards slightly splashed crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, compact, erect, strong grower. Late midseason. \$10.

8.5 GERMAINE BIGOT. (Des. 1902.) Very large, medium compact, flat crown. Pale lilac-rose, center prominently flecked crimson, 2(130). Strong, erect, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

8.8 *GINETTE. (Des. 1915.) Large, imbricated cup-shaped flower of soft flesh-pink, shaded salmon. Very fragrant. \$10.

8.2 *GISMONDA. (Cr. 1895.) Globular, flesh-colored flowers, delicate rose center. Very fragrant. A beautiful variety. \$3.50.

7.0 GLOIRE DE CHENONCEAUX. (Mech. 1880.) Medium to large, globular, compact, rose type. Uniform solferino-red, 2(157), silver-tipped with age. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong growth. Late midseason. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

7.8 GLOIRE DE TOURAINE. (Des. 1908.) Medium compact, globular, bomb type. Dark carmine-rose or crimson, 4(169). Fragrance XXX. Strong, erect, tall grower. A good, but exceedingly late bloomer. \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

7.3 GOLDEN HARVEST. (Ros. 1900.) Medium size, loose, bomb, or informal rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, 1(130), center creamy white, developing many wide petals of a peach-blossom-pink, 1(127), on strong plants. Fragrant. Dwarf habit, very free bloomer. Midseason. Similar to Jeanne d'Arc. but more dwarf. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

7.0 GOLIATH. (Hol. 1904.) Extra large, globular, compact, rose type, with wide petals. Tyrian rose, 1(155), slightly tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower, and free bloomer. Midseason. Extra. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

8.8 GRANDIFLORA. (Rich. 1883.) Very large, flat, rose type with pointed, incurved petals. Shell-pink, deepening in center of petals and shading to rose-white at edges. Fragrance XX. Tall, erect, strong grower. Very late. Perhaps the most valuable late variety of its color. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

8.1 GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA. (Lemon 1824.) Large, globular, rose type. Guards milk-white, slight collar cream-white, but petals of all

Farr's Better Peony Groups assure you of a good selection at special prices



A group of Festiva Maxima Peonies at "Glen Tilt," Wernersville, Pa.

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

sizes, intermingled on first opening, delicately shaded salmon. Fragrance XX. Medium height, very early. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

***GRETCHEN.** (G. & K. 1911.) Perfectly formed flower without stamens. Ivory-white, tinted flesh. Strong, erect, dwarf habit. Beautiful. \$6.

8.2 **GROVER CLEVELAND.** (Terry.) Very large, compact, rose type. Dark crimson, 4(168). Strong, vigorous grower. Late. One of Terry's best. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

7.5 **GYPSY.** (Hol. 1904.) Japanese. Large, flat, loose. Very dark, uniform Tyrian rose, 5(155). Medium tall. Midseason. \$2.

7.7 **H. A. HAGEN.** (Rich.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Uniform, deep violet-rose, 3(154). Fragrance X. Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. \$4.

8.2 **HARRIET FARNSLEY.** (Brand 1916.) Rose type. Soft shell-pink. Large-sized flowers borne one to a stem. Very late. \$2.

8.5 **HENRY AVERY.** (Brand 1907.) Flushed white guard petals and center and wide collar of yellow petals, "accidental" markings of yellow and green in the center. Very fragrant. \$10.

7.8 **H. F. REDDICK.** (Brand 1913.) Large, semi-rose, brilliant, dark crimson with golden stamens showing among the petals. Medium height. Fine

habit of growth; beautiful blossoms; profuse bloomer. \$1.50.

HOVEY'S WHITE. (Rich.) Rose type. Opens hydrangea-pink, changes to pure white. Early. \$4.

7.2 **IRMA.** (Cal. 1859.) Rose type. Large, full, double, globular flowers. Color light violet-rose, with a few small, narrow creamy petals in the center. \$1.

9.0 **JAMES BOYD.** (Thur. 1919.) Flesh, changing to nearly white, tinted at base of petals with yellowish salmon; guard petals sometimes touched with carmine and green. Petals notched at tips, giving a fringed effect. Fragrant. Late. \$20.

8.7 **JAMES KELWAY.** (Kel.) Very large, loose, semi-rose type. Rose-white, 1(8), changing to milk-white, tinged yellow at base of petals. Strong grower, medium height. Early midseason. Fragrance distinct and pleasing. \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

9.6 **JAMES R. MANN.** (Thur. 1920.) Large, deep, rosy pink, with one or two crimson streaks in the center of the flower and an occasional marking on back of guard petals. Central petals incurved, giving a very graceful effect. \$30.

8.3 ***JEANNE GAUDICHAU.** (Millet.) Large, semi-globular shaped flower. White with pink reflex; petals edged with carmine. A splendid and very distinct variety. \$5.

If you contemplate ordering Peonies for massing or cutting, get our special quotations

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

8.9 **JEANNOT.** (Des. 1918.) Cup-shaped flowers of soft shell-pink, slightly tinted lavender; salmon-pink lights at base of petals. This variety gives great promise. \$25.

JESSIE K. CROSBY. (Hol. 1907.) Large, deep, compact, rose type, with a hollow cup-shaped center, intermingled with narrow petals. Uniform hydrangea-pink, fading to white. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, compact grower. Midseason. \$2.

7.6 **JOHN HANCOCK.** (Hol. 1907.) Very large, globular flower, semi-double. Deep carmine-rose, petals distinctly tipped silver. Fragrance XX. Strong, erect grower. Medium height. Free bloomer. Midseason. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

8.6 ***JUDGE BERRY.** (Brand 1907.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. White, washed with delicate pink. Long, narrow, fringed petals. Medium tall. Very early. \$10.

7.2 **JULES CALOT.** (Calot 1861.) Large, double flowers of a beautiful shade of deep rose-pink. Blooms very freely. Choice as a cut-flower. Late. \$2.

7.5 **JULIETTE DESSERT.** (Des. 1888.) Medium large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark crimson, 3(108), with silvery reflex. Stamens partly concealed. Tall, vigorous, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$2.

8.8 **KARL ROSENFELD.** (Ros. 1908.) Very large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Dark crimson, 4-5(168). Very strong, tall, compact grower and free bloomer. Midseason. A brilliant and striking variety. A prize-winner. \$3 each, \$24 for 10.

KATHARINE HAVEMEYER. (Thur. 1921.) Large, rose-type blooms of flesh-pink. Guard petals broad and rounded, somewhat notched at the ends; center petals narrow and fringed; full high center. Sweet fragrance. Midseason to late. \$40.

9.8 ***KELWAY'S GLORIOUS.** (Kel. 1909.) One of the most wonderful Peonies ever sent out. A magnificent variety, rivaling the celebrated Lady Alexandra Duff. Enormous, full, double blooms, creamy white, with soft blush of rose. Very fragrant. \$35.

8.8 **KELWAY'S QUEEN.** (Kel.) Large, globular, compact, rose type. Uniform mauve-rose, 2(153) center flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. One of the most beautiful varieties. Late midseason. \$25.

NOTE.—This is the true variety pronounced by connoisseurs one of the finest in my collection; very scarce, distinct, and superior in every way to a variety listed in many catalogues under this name.

***KONIGSWINTER.** (G. & K. 1912.) Perfectly formed bloom of the highest class. Very full and compact. Soft lilac with light silvery shading. Borne on tall, strong stems. \$10.

9.1 ***LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF.** (Kel.) A much-sought variety of great distinction. Immense,

cup-shaped flower, with extremely wide, imbricated petals. On young plants not well established, the side buds produce water-lily shaped blooms showing a center of yellow stamens. The terminal buds on established plants, however, produce immense, full-double flowers. The outer petals are pale rose, gradually shading lighter toward the center to a rosy white. Highly perfumed. \$10.

7.8 ***LADY BERESFORD.** (Kel. 1895.) Large flowers of a soft blush-pink shade, delicate and beautiful. Fine habit, strong grower. \$3.

7.0 ***LADY CARRINGTON.** (Kel. 1901.) Very large, flat, loose, rose type. Pale silvery rose, washed white. Fragrance XX. Medium height. Midseason. \$2.

7.6 **LADY CURZON.** Medium size, medium compact, globular, crown type. Lilac-white, with creamy collar. Fragrance XX. Medium habit. Early. \$2.50.

LADY MARGARET FERGUSON. (Kel.) Delicate light pink with peach shading. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

7.8 **LAFAYETTE.** (Des. 1904.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Light violet-rose, washed white, 1(154). Fragrance XXX. Medium height. Midseason. Good. \$5.

9.2 **LA FEE.** (Lem. 1906.) Very large, globular, compact crown. Petals very long, guards mauve-rose, 2(153), collar creamy white. Fragrance XXX. Very strong, tall grower, free bloomer. Early midseason. Extra. \$20.

8.3 **LA FONTAINE.** (Lem. 1904.) Large, globular, compact, bomb. Violet-rose, 2(154); collar lighter; center flecked with crimson. Guard petals very wide; narrow petals around the collar. Fragrance X. Tall, strong grower. Late midseason. Extra. This is a distinct variety with a pleasing delicate color. \$5.

9.0 **LA FRANCE.** (Lem. 1901.) Very large, very compact, globular, rose type. Uniform rose-white color, 3(8), outer guard petals splashed crimson. Fragrance XX. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Late midseason. Very distinct, delicately colored variety, perfect in type. \$10.

8.6 ***LA LORRAINE.** (Lem. 1901.) A wonderfully beautiful flower of immense size. Globular rose type of great depth. Creamy white, somewhat similar to Kelway's Glorious. Late midseason. \$10.

8.4 **LAMARTINE.** (Lem. 1908.) Large, compact, globular, rose type. Carmine-rose petals, bordered silvery white. Fragrance XX. Tall, erect, strong grower. Late. Extra good. A very beautiful variety. \$7.50.

7.7 **LA NUIT.** (Shaylor 1915.) Single flowers of dark velvety carmine. Early. \$4.

8.5 **LA PERLE.** (Cr. 1885.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Deep lilac-white, 4(7), blush

Five or more Peonies of any one variety are sold at the 10 rate, 25 or more of any one variety at the 100 rate

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

center, prominently flecked carmine. Fragrant. Extra strong, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$2.

8.1 LA TENDRESSE. (Cr. 1896.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform milk-white, guards slightly splashed and center flecked with crimson. Fragrance X. Tall, strong, very free bloomer. Early midseason. Extra good. \$1.50.

7.5 LA TULIPE. (Cal. 1872.) Very large, flat, semi-rose type. Lilac-white, 1(176), outer guard petals striped crimson. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Late midseason. A good Peony on account of growth and general habit. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

8.8 *LAURA DESSERT. (Des. 1913.) Beautiful, full flowers. Cream-white guards, center bright canary-yellow. A superb early midseason variety. \$15.

LA VERNE (Pink Baroness Schroeder). (Kel.) Midseason. Rose type. Deep shell-pink, delicately tinted. Large, flat and full. Fine cut-flower. Good stems and foliage. \$5.

7.2 L'ECLATANTE. (Cal. 1860.) Very large, compact bomb. Brilliant red (Tyrian rose), 3(155). Medium height, extra-strong. Midseason. Very good. \$1.

9.9 LE CYGNE. (Lem. 1907.) Large, globular, semi-rose type. Pure milk-white. Fragrance XX. Very erect, medium tall, stiff stem, free bloomer. Midseason. Petals very much incurved. A very distinct and beautiful variety. \$25.

8.1 L'ETINCELANTE. (Des. 1905.) Single. Very large cup-shaped flowers. Brilliant carmine with silvery margin. Extra fine. \$3.

7.3 L'INDISPENSABLE. Large, very compact blooms of delicate flesh-pink. A great favorite for northern climates. \$1.

8.1 LIVINGSTONE. (Cr. 1879.) Very large, compact, perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose, (130), with silver tips; central petals flecked carmine. Very strong, medium height, free bloomer. Extra-good late variety. \$1.50.

9.0 LONGFELLOW. (Brand 1907.) One of the most brilliant red Peonies. Color is bright crimson with a cherry tone. Golden stamens surround the center petals while the outer petals are reflexed. A very fine Peony for garden or landscape purposes. Early. \$10.

8.4 LORA DEXHEIMER. (Brand 1913.) Immense, flat, semi-rose flower. Intense flaming crimson, shaded darker at the base of the petals. An early, medium-height variety, which holds its bloom on good stiff stems. \$5.

***LORCH.** (G. & K.) Tall, very compact, full rose type. Creamy white, tinted pale rose. \$15.

7.6 LORD KITCHENER. (Renault 1915.) Very early, rose type. Color a very dazzling cherry-red. A free-blooming variety of good substance. One of the earliest red varieties to bloom. \$3.50.

8.8 LOVELINESS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, 1 (132), changing to lilac-white. Fragrance X. Medium tall. Late midseason. A very beautiful variety; one of Hollis' best. First-class Certificate, Massachusetts Horticultural Society. \$6.

8.1 LUCY E. HOLLIS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, flat, compact, rose type. Outer petals violet-white, 1(7), center shading to pale lilac-rose, 1(178), flecked scarlet. Fragrance X. Habit medium. Very late. \$5.

LUELLA SHAYLOR. (Shaylor 1917.) A very fine white. Center ribs of petals are yellow, giving a total effect of a creamy yellow center. Midseason. \$20.

8.4 LUETTA PFEIFFER. (Brand 1916.) A very large flower of semi-rose type. Color pinkish white, with petals here and there blotched and splashed with carmine. Free bloomer on long, stout stems. \$20.

MABEL L. FRANKLIN. (Franklin 1919.) Outer petals light pink, extreme center petals a darker pink; near the crown of flower there are intermingled short creamy petals that add greatly to the beauty; a light margining of lavender is to be found on the inner petals. Delightfully fragrant. \$25.

8.5 MADELEINE GAUTHIER. (Des. 1908.) Single. Beautiful flesh-pink. \$5.

***MAJOR LODER.** (Kel. 1908.) Japanese. Flesh guard petals, with short yellow central petals. Very distinct. \$3.

8.2 MARCELLE DESSERT. (Des. 1899.) Large, medium compact, very high crown. Milk-white minutely splashed with lilac, center flecked crimson. Fragrance XXX. Habit medium. Midseason. Extra. \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

8.1 MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE. (Kel. 1899.) Large, compact, flat rose type, full-double, imbricated flower. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), center somewhat darker, splashed with crimson. Fragrance X. Habit medium, free bloomer. Midseason. \$7.50.

8.6 *MARGUERITE GAUDICHAU. (Mil. 1903.) Fine cup-shaped flower. White, suffused pink. \$7.50.

8.4 MARGUERITE GERARD. (Cr. 1892.) Large, compact, semi-rose type, developing into a crown with stamens. Very pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), fading to nearly white; central petals minutely flecked dark carmine. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

7.5 *MARIA KELWAY. (Kel.) Crown type. Soft lilac-rose guard petals; yellowish collar with blush tufts. Fragrance XX. Early. \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

8.9 MARIE CROUSSE. (Cr. 1892.) Large, globular, medium to loose bomb. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(130). Tall, erect, strong grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$4 each, \$32 for 10.

"The Peony is the most superb and commanding flower of the garden holder."—Mrs. Edward Harding.

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

8.3 MARIE JACQUIN. (Verd.) Very large, globular, semi-double. Rose-white, fading to lilac-white; wide, incurved petals, showing an open center filled with yellow stamens like a water-lily. The plant is a strong, free bloomer. Midseason. Marie Jacquin is a distinct and beautiful variety. When originally introduced, all the flowers were single, but under skillful cultivation the blooms have gradually become double, until, at the present time, well-established plants occasionally produce full-double flowers that are of great beauty. \$1.50.

8.5 MARIE LEMOINE. (Cal. 1869.) Large, very compact, rose type. Pure white, with cream-white center, occasional carmine tip. Fragrant. Medium height, extra-strong stem. Very late. Extra-good commercial variety. \$1.

8.7 MARY BRAND. (Brand 1907.) A crimson variety with a silky sheen which gives it wonderful brilliancy. The golden stamens are scattered through the center of fringed petals. Midseason. One of the best of its color and sometimes a mass of crimson bloom. \$5.

7.9 MARY L. HOLLIS. (Hol. 1907.) Large, flat, medium compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, 2(178), center lilac-white, showing yellow stamens. Tall, erect, compact habit. Very attractive blooms. Midseason. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

7.4 MASTERPIECE. (Kel. 1895.) Medium size, semi-rose type. Brilliant Tyrian rose, 3(155). Fragrant. Tall grower, free bloomer. Very distinct and beautiful variety. Midseason. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

8.5 MAUD L. RICHARDSON. (Hol. 1904.) Large, medium compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 2(178), center lighter. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong stems. Late. \$5.

MEADOWVALE. (Hol. 1903.) Globular, compact, bomb type, developing a crown on strong blooms. Deep solferino-red, 4(157). Fragrance XX. Medium habit. Midseason. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

7.3 MIDNIGHT. (Brand 1907.) Large, loose, semi-rose type. Dark crimson-maroon. Large blooms on long stems. Early. \$1.

8.7 MIGNON. (Lem. 1908.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Lacy white, 1(8), passing to amber-cream; center flecked crimson. Fragrance XXX. Medium, tall, strong grower. Midseason. Extra good. \$7.

7.6 MILES STANDISH. (Hol. 1904.) Globular, very compact, full, rose type. Very rich, dark crimson. Free bloomer. Late midseason. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

9.0 MILTON HILL. (Rich.) Very large, globular, compact, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(130)—very distinct, pure color. Strong growth, medium height. Late. One of the finest varieties in existence. \$4.

7.8 MISS SALWAY. (Kel.) Very large, compact, globular, high crown. Lilac-white, 2(7), collar lighter. Fragrance X. Strong, tall grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra fine. \$8.

7.8 MLE. DESBUISSON. (Cr. 1893.) Large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Guards violet-rose, 1(154), center fading to milk-white; visible stamens. Fragrance X. Strong, tall, free bloomer. Late, \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

8.0 *MLE. JEANNE RIVIERE. (Riviere 1908.) Perfectly shaped flower of a pale rose, with sulphur-white center. Sweetly perfumed. \$5.

MLE. RENEE DESSERT. (Mech. 1880.) Large, globular, medium compact, bomb. Uniform pure mauve, 3(181), silvery tipped. Tall, erect. Midseason. \$1.50.

8.1 MLE. ROUSSEAU. (Cr. 1888.) Large, globular, medium compact, semi-rose type. Guard petals milk-white; central petals splashed lilac-white, flecked carmine; outer guards prominently splashed carmine. Extra-strong stem, medium height, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$2.

8.6 MME. AUGUSTE DESSERT. (Des. 1899.) Very large, medium globular, semi-rose type. Uniform light violet-rose, 1(154); guards and center slightly flecked crimson. Erect, medium height, free bloomer. Early midseason. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

8.0 MME. BENOIT RIVIERE. (Riv. 1911.) Large, perfectly formed, cup-shaped flower, with broad petals. Soft rose, shaded salmon. \$6.

7.4 MME. BOLLET. (Cal. 1867.) Very compact, globular rose type. Pale lilac-pink, 1(176), silvery reflex. Medium habit. Late midseason. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

7.3 MME. BUCQUET. (Des. 1888.) Large, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform, very dark crimson-amaranth. Fragrance X. Strong, upright, medium height, free bloomer. Very attractive, brilliant variety. Midseason. \$1.

8.1 MME. CALOT. (Miel. 1856.) Very large, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132); center shaded darker; collar tinted silver. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower, free bloomer. Early. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

7.5 MME. DE GALHAU. (Cr. 1883.) Medium large, compact, globular, rose type. Guards rose-white, 1(8); center pale lilac-rose, 1(130). Fragrance XX. Strong, medium height, free bloomer. Late. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

7.7 MME. DE VATRY. (Gr. 1863.) Very large, compact, high crown. Lilac-white guards and crown; sulphur-white collar of wide petals; center flashed crimson. Fragrant. Medium height. Midseason. Extra. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

7.9 MME. DE VERNEVILLE. (Cr. 1885.) Large, very full, bomb. Pure white, center blush when first open, fading to pure white; prominent carmine flecks. Fragrance X. Medium height, extra-free bloomer. Extra good. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

7.9 MME. DUCEL. (Mech. 1880.) Large, globular, typical bomb. Light mauve-rose, 1(153), with silvery reflex. Fragrant. Strong grower, medium height, very free. Extra. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Sarah Bernhardt and Mme. Jules Dessert are two of the finest Peonies



Monsieur Jules Elie is numbered among the best lilac-rose or pale pink Peonies in cultivation.

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

8.5 MME. EMILE GALLE. (Cr. 1881.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Deep lilac-white or flesh-pink, 2(7), changing to milk-white in the center. Medium tall, strong, free bloomer. One of the best late, very light pink varieties. \$1.

8.9 MME. EMILE LEMOINE. (Lem. 1899.) Large, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white. Medium height, spreading habit. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

8.8 MME. GAUDICHAU. (Mil. 1909.) Large, globular flower. Intensely brilliant, very dark crimson-garnet—nearly as dark as Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Very tall, strong grower. Unsurpassed by any other dark crimson variety. \$10.

7.9 MME. GEISLER. (Cr. 1880.) Very large, compact, globular, imbricated, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(54), tipped silver. Fragrance XXX. Spreading habit. Midseason. Extra. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

8.4 MME. GUYOT. (Paillet.) Large, compact, globular, crown type. General color effect, greenish white, 1(15); guards tinted light pink; collar sulphur-yellow, 2(18); and center flecked crimson. Fragrance XX. Medium height. Midseason. \$5.

9.4 MME. JULES DESSERT. (Des. 1909.) Large flower of beautiful form and exquisite coloring. White, shaded flesh and straw-yellow, showing golden stamens. \$6.

7.2 MME. LOISE MERE. (Cal. 1863.) Large, full flowers of a delicate flesh-pink, center petals edged with crimson. Buds somewhat inclined to burst, but when well opened a very beautiful flower. Late. \$2.

8.0 MME. MANCHET. (Des. 1913.) Very full imbricated flower. Silvery lilac, shaded pink at the base of the petals. Very late. \$8.

7.3 *MME. REIGNOUX. (Des. 1909.) Large, full flower. Velvety rose-carmine. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

7.9 MME. SAVREAU. (Savreau 1906.) Very large, compact, globular crown type. Lilac-white guards and crown; collar cream-yellow. Tall, erect, compact habit. Early midseason. A very fine variety. \$4.

8.3 MONSIEUR DUPONT. (Cal. 1872.) Large, flat, semi-rose type. Milk-white center, splashed crimson, showing stamens. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Similar to Boule de Neige, but later. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

9.2 MONSIEUR JULES ELIE. (Cr. 1888.) Very large, medium, compact, high crown. Pale lilac-rose, 2(178); collar lighter, shaded amber-yellow at the base. Fragrance XX. Medium height, strong growth. Early. Extra. Ranks among the pinks as Festiva Maxima does among the whites. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

Use Festiva Maxima and Monsieur Jules Elie for early cutting

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

8.8 MONSIEUR MARTIN CAHUZAC. (Des. 1899.) Medium-sized, globular, semi-rose type. Very dark purple-garnet, 6(165), with black reflex. The darkest Peony in the trade. Very strong, vigorous grower, medium height, free bloomer. Very dark green foliage, with red stems. Early midseason. A very distinct and handsome variety. \$5.

8.4 MONT BLANC. (Lem. 1899.) Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, center slightly tinted rose. Fragrance XXX. Erect, very strong stems, free bloomer. Early midseason. Much superior to Solfatara, usually sold under this name. One of the finest Peonies in existence. \$7.50.

8.1 MOSES HULL. (Brand 1907.) Rose type. Dark shell-pink. Very large and full. Fragrant. Midseason. \$4.

MOUNTEBANK. (Kel.) Very large anemone type. Milk-white guards, center amber-yellow 1(28). Fragrance X. Medium height, very showy. Midseason. Extra good for this type. \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

8.2 MRS. A. G. RUGGLES. (Brand 1913.) Late. Semi-double type. Pale lilac-white, changing to pure white. Clustered. Large. Slightly fragrant. Vigorous. \$7.50.

7.8 MRS. CAREW. (Brand 1907.) Rose type. Delicate, silvery blush; some central petals with carmine edges. Large and full. Midseason. \$3.

MRS. CHARLES GILBERT. (Shaylor 1916.) A large, loose flower with exact color of Therese. Very fine. \$10.

9.9 MRS. EDWARD HARDING. (Shaylor 1918.) Large, pure white flower of fine quality. Petals are set close together without overcrowding. Midseason to late. \$100.

MRS. JENNIE GOWDY. (Brand 1920.) Pinkish white; petals long and narrow, minutely flecked with red; central petals splashed crimson. The ruffled Peony. \$20.

MRS. JOHN M. LEWIS. (Lewis 1920.) A new seedling of exceptional merit. Large, compact, globular rose type. Very dark oxblood-red, with rich velvety shadings—a pure color without the purple tinge found in most red Peonies. Very strong grower. Midseason. Exceptionally valuable for cutting. \$20.

MRS. M. P. CLOUGH. (Shaylor 1915.) Large flowers of salmon-pink. \$20.

NELL SHAYLOR. (Shaylor 1920.) Dwarf-growing plant, producing large shell-pink flowers. Sweetly scented like a tea rose. \$20.

7.6 NEPTUNE. (Des. 1905.) Large, medium compact crown. Lilac-white; collar milk-white; cream-white stigmas. Fragrance X. Strong, erect, tall grower, free bloomer. Midseason. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

7.6 NORFOLK. (Rich.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrance X. Medium tall, compact. Late. Extra good. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

9.1 NYMPHÆA. (Thur. 1919.) Large, flat flowers with wide, silky petals of delicate creamy white, notched at tips, and edges somewhat rolled; yellow stamens in center and a reflex of golden light throughout whole flower. Midseason. \$12.

8.5 OCTAVIE DEMAY. (Cal. 1867.) Very large, flat crown. Guards and center pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar almost white. Fragrant. Very dwarf habit, free bloomer. Extra. \$2.

7.3 ODETTÉ. (Des. 1908.) Large, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Soft lilac-rose guards, splashed pink. Fragrance XX. Tall, strong grower. Midseason. Good. \$1.50.

OFFICINALIS. This is the early May-flowering Peony so common in old-fashioned gardens. It is an European species, blooming two days to two weeks ahead of the Chinese type, and for this reason is valuable for Memorial Day cutting in seasons when the Chinese species bloom too late.

Officinalis alba plena. Large, convex, double, pure white blooms. The true variety is very scarce. \$2.

Officinalis rosea plena. Large, full blooms; glossy soft pink, shaded chamois. \$2.

Officinalis rubra plena. Large, globular, brilliant crimson flowers. The well-known, old-fashioned red. \$1.

***Officinalis tenuifolia fl.-pl.** Double, daz-zling, crimson blooms. Finely cut foliage. \$2.

8.5 OPAL. (Pleas 1908.) Rose type. Dainty pink guards, changing to French white about a center of opalescent pink. Clustered. Tall, strong and upright. Very choice. Midseason. \$6.

8.5 PARADISE. (Hol. 1907.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Guards hydrangea-pink, 1(132) center lilac-white, fading to milk-white. Fragrance X. Medium tall, free bloomer. Early midseason. \$12.

8.0 *PASTEUR. (Cr. 1896.) Very soft pink, nearly white; creamy center, shaded tea-rose color at the base of the petals. Fine variety. \$2.

7.2 PAUL FISHER. (Rich.) Large, globular, rose type. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Erect, tall, medium habit. Fragrance XX. Midseason. \$2.

8.0 PERFECTION. (Rich. 1869.) Very large, full-double, rose type. Very pale shell-pink, or lilac-white, 1(7); base of petals shaded deeper. Fragrance XX. Very upright, vigorous grower. Very late. Extra. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

8.4 PERLE BLANCHE. (Des. 1913.) Single. Broad, rounded petals of pure white and a glowing mass of golden stamens. Stems tall and erect. \$5.

9.2 PHILIPPE RIVOIRE. (Riv. 1911.) Large, well-formed, cup-shaped rose type with incurved pointed petals. Very dark crimson-garnet—very brilliant, does not fade. Tall, erect grower, bearing blooms of beautiful and distinct form. Very fra-

Use Peonies in front of a shrub border or along the fence

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

grant. Attained the highest symposium rating of all red varieties and for many years has been a consistent prize-winner. Midseason. A scarce and rare variety. \$25.

7.7 PHILOMELE. (Cal. 1861.) Medium size, low, flat crown. Guard bright violet-rose; anemone center of ligulated narrow amber-yellow petals, changing to cream; as the flower develops, a crown appears, bright rose edged dark crimson. Fragrant. Very strong, upright grower, free bloomer. Midseason. Distinct and novel. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

8.8 PHOEBE CARY. (Brand 1907.) Large flowers of very soft rose-pink, shading deeper toward the center. Stems tall and strong. Late. \$10.

8.8 *PHYLLIS KELWAY. (Kel.) A very lovely, delicately colored flower, lavender-flesh, passing to white in the center. \$15.

7.6 PIERRE REIGNOUX. (Des. 1908.) Large, medium flat, semi-rose type, petals imbricated. Uniform light Tyrian rose, 1(155), center slightly flecked crimson. Dwarf, medium erect. Midseason. \$2.

8.4 PLEAS JUBILEE. (Pleas.) Unusually large, flat, compact, rose type. Uniform blush-white, 1(7). Fragrance X. Very tall, erect, strong grower. A very distinct variety, one that has many enthusiastic admirers. Midseason. \$10.

7.4 *POMPONETTE. (Des. 1909.) Very full, deep velvety pink, shading to carmine-red at the base of the petals. Dwarf, erect habit. \$2.50.

7.5 PRESIDENT WILSON. (Thur. 1918.) Soft rose-pink, changing to shell-pink as flower opens; guard petals sometimes show crimson markings. Center petals very short, somewhat lacinated, gradually increasing in length outward, producing a cup-like effect. Fragrant. Late. \$50.

8.8 PRIDE OF ESSEX. (Thur. 1916.) Exceptionally broad petals of deep flesh-pink make a very large flower of good form. Stems long and stiff. Midseason. First Class Certificate, Massachusetts Horticultural Society. \$15.

8.6 PRIMEVERE. (Lem. 1907.) Large, medium, compact, flat, bomb type. Guards creamy white, 1(10), splashed scarlet; center light sulphur-yellow, 1(20). Fragrance XXX. Tall, strong grower. Midseason. The nearest approach to a yellow Peony. \$5.

7.6 PRINCE OF DARKNESS. (Brand 1907.) Large, loose semi-rose. Rich, dark maroon; petals slightly fringed, with dark shadings on the edges. Early. \$1.50.

7.4 PRINCESS BEATRICE. (Kel. 1886.) Large, compact, high crown. Guards and crown light violet-rose, 1(154); collar cream-white, 1(10); center flecked crimson. Fragrant. Strong, vigorous, medium height, very free bloomer. Early midseason. Extra-good tricolor. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

7.5 PRINCESS ELLEN. (Terry.) Extra-fine large flower of a pleasing rosy flesh-color. Very late. \$1.

7.2 PRINCESS IRENE. (Kel.) Guard petals flesh-color, with center petals sulphur-yellow. Very good. Midseason to late. 75 cts.

7.0 PRINCESS MAUD. (Kel.) Medium size, compact, bomb. Broad, lilac-white guards; center amber-white; carpels yellowish green, with pink stigmas. Strong, upright, medium height. Late. A distinct and beautiful variety. \$1.50.

7.7 PRINCESS MAY. (Kel.) Guard petals delicate pink; center creamy yellow. Fragrance XX. Tall. \$1.50.

7.5 PROFESSOR BUDD. (Terry.) Very large, compact, flat, rose type. Light pink. Fragrant. Erect, tall, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$1.50.

8.4 *RACHEL. (Lem. 1904.) A tall-growing variety with globular-shaped rose-type flowers, having very broad, imbricated, incurved petals. A very distinct and beautiful clear shade of soft pink, with salmon shading. Midseason. In my opinion one of Lemoine's best introductions. \$10.

9.0 *RAOUL DESSERT. (Des. 1910.) Extremely large, compact bloom. Clear mauve, shaded carmine-pink, stained silvery white. Strong, erect habit. Late midseason. \$15.

***RAUENTHAL.** (G. & K. 1913.) Soft lilac with silvery touch; golden stamens. Fine flower. \$5.

8.7 REINE HORTENSE. (Cal. 1857.) Syn. Pres. Taft. Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, 2(132) color minutely splashed on a white background; center prominently flecked crimson. Fragrance X. Very tall, long, stiff stems. Midseason. \$2 each, \$16 for 10.

8.8 RICHARD CARVEL. (Brand 1913.) An immense globular bomb type, of a bright crimson shade. Large, broad, and prominent guard petals. Early, profuse bloomers, with tall, strong stems. One of the best early reds. \$5.

7.2 ROSE D'AMOUR. (Cal. 1857.) Large, medium compact, globular, bomb type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrance XX. Tall, medium habit. Early midseason. 75 cts.

ROSE SHAYLOR. (Shaylor 1920.) Well-formed flowers with somewhat loosely arranged petals of delicately flushed white. Pleasant fragrance. Erect, strong growth. Midseason. \$25.

7.8 R. P. WHITFIELD. (Rich.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Hydrangea-pink, 1(132). Fragrance XX. Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. Extra good. \$3 each, \$24 for 10.

7.1 RUY BLAS. (Des. 1905.) Medium size, flat semi-rose type. Pure mauve, 3(181), tipped silver. Dwarf, compact, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

9.0 SARAH BERNHARDT. (Lem. 1906.) Flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform mauve-rose, 2(153), silver tip. Fragrance X. Erect, tall, free. Late. Midseason. \$5 each, \$40 for 10.

All prices in this catalogue include packing, and are f.o.b. Wyomissing

GENERAL LIST OF PEONIES, continued

8.6 SARAH CARSTENSON. (Terry 1901.) Rose type. Soft delicate rose, with crimson-streaked center. Dwarf but sturdy. Large and compact. Very fine and quite scarce. Midseason. \$10.

SARAH K. THURLOW. (Thur. 1921.) Large size, broad, rounded guard petals of flesh-white or pearly white, with deeper heart of soft blush, with faint salmon shades. Fragrant. Stiff stems and good foliage. Somewhat resembles Tourangelles in style. Late. \$40.

9.1 SECRETARY FEWKES. (Shaylor 1916.) Creamy white, with lighter center. Very large, with broad, rounded petals. Tall, good stems. Vigorous and free blooming. \$20.

SCHWINDT. (G. & K.) Flowers flat, rich pink, with silver-pink guard petals. \$3 each, \$24 for 10.

SHAYLOR'S DREAM. (Shaylor.) Absolutely pure white. Semi-double. Opens flat. Two or more rows of guard petals. \$40.

7.9 SIMONNE CHEVALIER. (Des. 1902.) Large, medium compact, crown. Pale lilac-rose, 1(178); slight collar cream-white. Fragrance XX. Habit medium. Early. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

***SIR SPENCER PONSONBY FANE.** (Kel.) Dark, rich crimson guard petals, enclosing a center of long, filamental petals of rosy lake. \$2.

9.7 SOLANGE. (Lem. 1907.) Unusually large, full, compact, globular, crown type. Outer petals very delicate lilac-white, deepening toward the center, with salmon shading—an unusual and indescribable coloring of rare beauty. Very strong, erect, tall grower. Late. Extra good. \$10.

7.6 SOUVENIR DE FRANCOIS RUITTON. (Riv. 1908.) Large, globular blooms of bright cherry-red, darker at base of petals. Strong grower and free bloomer. \$6.

7.4 SOUVENIR DE GASPARD CALOT. (Cal. 1865.) Large size, flat, rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose, 1(178). Fragrant. Very tall grower, strong stem. Late. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

SOUVENIR DE GENERAL GALLIENI. (Riv. 1920.) Very double flower, with mingled petals strong rose and salmon-carmine. Foliage bordered red. \$40.

7.6 SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. (Cal. 1867.) Very large, flat, rose type. Violet-rose, 1(54), silvery reflex tipped silver. Fragrance X. Spreading habit, free bloomer. Late midseason. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

8.8 *SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT. (Des. 1913.) Large, convex bloom. Brilliant Bengal rose, turning to salmon-pink, with silvery reflex. \$10.

7.2 SOUVENIR DE DR. BRETONNEAU. (Des. 1896.) Medium size, loose, flat, semi-double. Dark Tyrian rose, 5(155). Medium tall, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

8.3 SPLENDIDA. (Kel.) Very large, globular rose type. Uniform light violaceous pink. Petals very broad, overlapping, making a perfect rose-formed flower. Very strong, upright habit. Very free bloomer. Probably the most delightfully fragrant in our collection. \$7.

8.8 STANDARD BEARER. (Hol. 1906.) Very high-built, globular, compact bomb. Uniform light violet-rose, 1(154). Fragrance XX. Medium tall, very strong, stiff stem, very free bloomer. Midseason. \$25.

***STRASBOURG.** (G. & K. 1911.) Large bloom, 8 inches in diameter. Very compact and perfectly formed. Silvery lilac-rose. \$7.50.

7.7 SUMMER DAY. (Kel.) Perfectly formed flat rose type; wide petals uniform creamy white, faintly tinged blush when first opening. Very delicate and beautiful flower. \$1.50.

7.7 SUZANNE DESSERT. (D. & M. 1890.) Very large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Pure mauve, 2(181); center splashed crimson. Erect, strong, tall grower. Midseason. Extra good. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

8.0 *SUZETTE. (Des. 1911.) A flower of elegant form and superb coloring. Bengal rose, shaded deeper, showing golden stamens. Strong stems. \$3 each, \$24 for 10.

9.8 THERESE. (Des. 1904.) Very large, medium compact, rose type, developing later a high crown. Violet-rose, changing to lilac-white in the center. Strong, erect, medium tall, free bloomer. Midseason. A most magnificent variety. \$7.50.

9.7 THOMAS C. THURLOW. (Thur. 1919.) Salmon-flesh, changing to white. Guard petals broad and collar of narrower petals or broad petaloids tinted and edged yellow, giving a delicate coloring. The extreme center is made up of short yellow petaloids surrounded by a ring of cup-shaped petals edged yellow. Midseason. \$50.

9.4 *TOURANGELLE. (Des. 1910.) Large, flat flower of exquisite and delicate coloring. Flesh, tinged rose and salmon. \$6.

8.3 TRAGEDY. (Hol. 1908.) Medium size, globular bomb. Intense dark crimson, 5(178)—very brilliant distinct shade. Tall, erect, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$4.

TWENTIETH CENTURY. (Hol.) Very large, flat, compact, rose type. Uniform light Tyrian rose, 2(155). Very tall, erect, compact habit. Late midseason. \$1 each, \$8 for 10.

8.3 VENUS. (Kel.) Very large, high, compact crown. Pale hydrangea-pink, 1(132), collar lighter. Fragrance XX. Tall, free bloomer. Midseason. Extra good. \$2.

9.3 WALTER FAXON. (Rich.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Uniform pure, bright rose, 2(128), deepening toward the center—very distinct and delicate color. Strong, medium tall, and a free bloomer. Midseason. Scarce. \$7.50.

A Peony investment pays dividends in cash, in health, and in beauty



Perennials are indispensable in border plantings; without them color and character are lost and material for cutting is missing

FARR BETTER PERENNIALS

EACH year hardy flowers become more and more popular, and justly so. No class of plants gives us such a wealth of beauty and fragrance. Hardy perennials are those plants which come up each spring and die down to the ground in the fall. Each variety has a definite blooming season and a selection may be made so that you may have flowers from early spring until fall.

Perennials require but little care. Give them a good garden soil and ordinary weather conditions and they will grow and increase in numbers from year to year. We have long specialized on Perennials, and I have many acres devoted to them. Improved strains and new varieties are introduced each year.

These hardy flowers can be planted almost anywhere. Use them in beds, in borders by themselves or in front of shrubbery, in rockeries, and, of course, in the formal garden. In general, best results are obtained by massing several plants of one variety together. This will give good color effect and avoids that spotty appearance which is objectionable where too many varieties are used. We are glad to help you in selecting varieties and in making suggestions for their planting. Write our Landscape Service Department and state your problem.

All of the Perennials listed have been classified according to "Standardized Plant Names," a book which has been prepared by the American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature in 1923. The size mentioned in the descriptions indicates only the approximate height the plants may be expected to attain.

All Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, are 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Five or more plants of one variety at the 10 rate, 25 at the 100 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single price

Achillea (Milfoil, or Yarrow)

Plants suitable for dry, sunny places. The dwarf kinds are useful for carpeting or for rockeries; the taller varieties as border plants.

FILIPENDULINA (eupatorium). Flat heads of brilliant yellow flowers; finely cut foliage. Blooms all summer. 4 ft.

MILLEFOLIUM, Cerise Queen. A new variety. Dark red; an improvement on Rosea. 2 ft.

Millefolium Kelwayi. An improved variety. Flowers deep carmine-red, with white eye; very handsome. 2 ft.

PTARMICA, Boule de Neige. New. An improvement on "The Pearl," with fuller and more perfect flowers. 2 ft.

Ptarmica, Perry White. A new variety, with large, pure white flowers; finest of all.

Ptarmica, The Pearl. Pure white, double flowers all summer. Prized for cutting.

TOMENTOSA (Woolly Yarrow). A very dwarf variety, with finely cut, dark green foliage, and numerous flat heads of bright yellow flowers in June. An elegant rock-plant and entirely suitable for places where a mat of color is needed.

Alyssum (Goldentuft)

SAXATILE compactum. Broad masses of bright yellow flowers in early spring. An excellent plant for the rockery or front of borders. 1 ft.

Anchusa (Bugloss)

For producing a mass effect of brilliant blue, the *Anchusas* cannot be surpassed. They should be treated as biennials, as the old plants exhaust themselves at the end of two or three years.

ITALICA, Dropmore. Tall spikes of beautiful, deep blue flowers all summer. Rough, broad foliage. 4 to 5 ft.

Italica, Opal. Very beautiful variety; spreading spikes of soft turquoise-blue. 3 to 4 ft.

MYOSOTIDIFLORA. New. A very beautiful and distinct dwarf perennial variety from Russia, with clusters of charming blue flowers, resembling forget-me-nots. An effective rock-plant for shady places. 1 ft. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Anemone (Windflower)

These stately plants are among the showiest and most useful we have for autumn blooming. They thrive best in a deep, moist, mellow loam in semi-shade, protected from the afternoon sun. Plant in spring and protect from hard freezing. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

JAPONICA, Coupe d'Argent. One of the best whites; double and exceptionally large. 2 to 3 ft.

Japonica, Queen Charlotte. Large, semi-double; flowers of soft silvery pink. 3 ft.

Japonica, Rosea superba. Medium-sized, single flowers; delicate silvery rose. Profuse bloomer.

HUPEHENSIS. A new species from central China, resembling *Anemone japonica* in growth, but not so tall. Pale mauve-colored flowers appear in early August and continue until late fall. Produces an abundance of flowers about 1½ inches in diameter. Excellent for cutting. 1 ft.

Anthemis (Camomile)

TINCTORIA. Handsome, finely cut foliage, and large, golden yellow flowers produced all summer. Succeeds in the poorest soil. 18 in.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

Columbines, upon which too much praise cannot be lavished, are graceful and hardy perennials that will thrive in either sun or shade and lend themselves to any form of planting. The dainty spurred blossoms, solitary or in clusters, seem like little butterflies ready to take wing at any moment.

CÆRULEA (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Brilliant blue-and-white, long-spurred flowers.

CANADENSIS. The dainty wild Columbine of our native woods with light red and yellow flowers. A fine plant for the rockery and half-shaded places.

CHRYSANTHA. Long-spurred, clear yellow.

FLABELLATA. A new, uncommon, double variety, dark rose in color.

MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S HYBRIDS. This new strain of hybrids has been selected over a period of years. The original stock came from the English hybrids of Veitch & Son, Barr & Son, and those of Mrs. Scott Elliott. The flowers are exceptionally large and have very long spurs. They include a wide range of colors—shades of blue, violet, lavender, rose, scarlet, yellow, and white, and also combinations of these colors. Flowers often measure 4 inches across. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

MUNSTEAD GIANT WHITE (*A. vulgaris nivea*). Fine pure white.

Farr's Long-spurred Aquilegias (Columbines) are illustrated on page 36



Anemone japonica

Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Five plants, any one variety, at 10 rate, 25 at 100 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single price



LONG-SPURRED COLUMBINES
GROWN AT WYOMISSING NURSERIES

Arabis (Alpine Rock Cress)

ALPINA. One of the most desirable, early spring-flowering plants for edging or rockwork, forming a dense carpet of pure white flowers. 6 in.

Artemisia

VULGARIS lactiflora (White Mugwort). A desirable new border plant, throwing up large, branching panicles of creamy white flower-heads 4 to 5 feet high in late summer; fragrant.

Astilbe (Spiræa, or Goat's-Beard)

The Astilbes make handsome plants and are naturally suited for a moist, half-shady situation, although they may be successfully grown in any rich garden border.

ARENSI, Pink Pearl. Dense panicles of small pearl-like flowers; light pink. 50c each, \$3.50 for 10.

Arendsi, Salmon Queen. Beautiful salmon-pink. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Arendsi, Venus. Bright, deep violet-rose. 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10.

JAPONICA, Queen Alexandra. A beautiful hybrid. Soft, delicate pink; splendid for forcing, and perfectly hardy. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Japonica, W. E. Gladstone. Large, feathery plumes of pure white flowers. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Aubrietia (Rock Cress, False Wall Cress)

HYBRIDUM. One of the most attractive plants for the rockery or for edging the perennial border. Its period of bloom extends through late spring and early summer, producing brilliant sheets of blue, crimson, or rose. It may be effectively massed with the contrasting colors of the white arabis and yellow alyssum in rock-gardens.

Hardy Asters

Michaelmas Daisies

HARDY perennial Asters are among the few flowers that bloom in autumn. They range in height from 1 to 6 feet and with few exceptions they are single-flowered. Colors range from very pale blue to deepest purple and include many delicate lavender shades. They are unexcelled for massing in the hardy border and present a gorgeous display of color in early autumn. The cultivated varieties are much superior to the native sorts and are well adapted to a naturalized planting. The dwarf Asters are especially good for cutting.

AMELLUS, Beauty of Ronsdorf. Very large; heliotrope. 2 ft. 35c. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.



FARR

Artemisia vulgaris lactiflora

Perennials make an attractive display when grouped in front of a shrub border

HARDY ASTERS, continued

CLIMAX. Large, bright, violet flowers, 2 inches in diameter, with prominent golden central disk. A beauty. October. 5 ft.

CORDIFOLIUS magnificus. Dense sprays of large lavender flowers. September. 4 ft.

FANCHON. Large-flowering white sort of medium growth. 1 to 1½ ft.

LÆVIS, Harvardi. Long sprays of beautiful rosy mauve flowers. September. 5 ft.

LUTETIA. Large, loose flowers of a soft rosy lilac. 2½ ft.

NAIN Neveillens. Beautiful pink flowers which cover the entire plant. 2½ ft.

NANCY. Large, clear blue flowers; erect habit. August. 3 ft.

NOVÆ-ANGLIÆ, Ryecroft Pink. Large; soft rose-pink. September and October. 4 ft.

NOVI-BELGII, Lady Lloyd. Violet-pink flowers lasting long in bloom. 3 ft.

NOVELTY. A showy hybrid with clear mauve-pink flowers, blooming in October. 4 ft.

PERRY'S FAVORITE. Finest pink, with yellow center. September. 6 ft.

PUNICEUS pulcherrimus. Pyramidal heads of large, blush-white flowers. 6 ft.

ST. EGWIN. Fine, clear, rose-pink flowers of medium size; very free blooming; of fine compact habit. 3½ ft.

STAR SHOWER. Splendid white flowers ½ inch in diameter cover entire plant. 1½ ft.

TATARICUS. Bluish violet. Late bloomer. 5 to 6 ft.

THIRAZ. Semi-double white flowers, slightly tinged pink. September.

JAPANESE HARDY ASTER. Double; white. A new species with full double ranunculus-formed flowers, ¾ inch in diameter, which appear from July to September. 2 ft.

Baptisia (Wild Indigo)

AUSTRALIS. Dark blue, pea-shaped flowers in June; suitable for the hardy border or wild garden; very attractive foliage. 2 ft.

Belamcanda

CHINENSIS (Blackberry Lily). Lily-like flowers of bright orange, on stems 3 feet tall, in July. Conspicuous seeds in September, resembling blackberries. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Bocconia

CORDATA (Plume Poppy). Plants with handsome, glaucous leaves, bearing immense, plumy masses of pinkish white flowers. 6 to 8 ft.



Hardy Asters or Michaelmas Daisies supply color in late summer and early fall

Boltonia (False Chamomile)

ASTEROIDES. Large, single, white, aster-like flowers during the summer and autumn months, completely covering the plants and producing a very showy effect. 5 to 6 ft.

LATISQUAMA. Very much like the above, but with larger flowers. Fine for producing bold, striking effects in the shrubbery, or at the rear of the hardy border. 5 to 6 ft.

Campanula (Bellflower)

One of the most valuable hardy garden flowers, of much variety and form. They are of easy culture, growing well in any good soil. The bloom will last much longer if planted in partial shade. Taller growing varieties should be staked.

CARPATICA (Carpathian Harebell). A pretty dwarf species, with blue, bell-shaped flowers one inch in diameter; blooms all summer. Fine for the rockery.

Carpatica alba. Pure white.

GROSSEKI. A variety which produces its dark blue flowers all summer. 2 ft.

Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Five plants, any one variety, at 10 rate, 25 at 100 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single price



Centaurea macrocephala

CAMPANULA, continued

LATIFOLIA macrantha. Large, purplish blue flowers. May and June. 3 ft.

MEDIUM (Canterbury Bells). One of the most popular. Blue, White, and Rose; biennial.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

IN the dull November days, when every other flower in the garden has succumbed to the frost, the hardy Chrysanthemums hold full sway, with a wealth of rich, oriental coloring unaffected by ordinary freezing. Their subdued, somber shades of yellow, mahogany, bronzy red and brown, lightened by their pure whites and soft pinks, have all the soft, rich coloring of an old tapestry—the last grand finale as the color symphony of the garden ends under a mantle of snow.

The small-flowered or Pompon varieties are the hardiest, requiring only a very slight protection of coarse litter or straw to bring them safely through the winter; but there is a race of early, large-flowered varieties which are every year becoming more and more popular, and which are nearly as hardy. Recently, many very beautiful, large, single-flowered varieties have been introduced, that can also be successfully flowered out-of-doors; most of them, however, bloom a little later, and should be planted in a sheltered position shielded from the first frosts. All these classes may be allowed to bloom naturally in clusters; or, by disbudding, large, specimen blooms may be obtained. For the best results the soil should be well enriched with manure and highly cultivated. Plants set out before the first of July will make blooming plants the same season. I have discarded late varieties, listing only such as bloom in normal seasons out-of-doors.

Hardy Pompon

ACTO. Large, bright rose flowers with incurved petals; extra fine.

CAPTAIN COOK. A lovely rose-pink; early flowering.

CAMPANULA, continued

Medium calycanthema, Blue. A useful edging plant growing 6 to 9 inches. Nodding pale blue flowers.

Medium calycanthema, Pink. A pink form of the above.

PERSICIFOLIA (Peach Bells). One of the most valuable hardy perennials. Handsome spikes of blue flowers during June and July. 2 ft. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Centaurea (Perennial Cornflower)

Fine plants of easy culture for a sunny situation in the border or rockery, and fine for cutting. Blooms in July and August.

DEALBATA. Bears, in June, thistle-like flowers, shading from lilac-pink to white at the center. 1 to 1½ ft.

MACROCEPHALA (Globe Centaurea). Large heads of golden flowers prized for cutting and useful for the back of herbaceous borders. 3 to 4 ft.

MONTANA. Large, violet-blue flowers. 2 ft.

Montana alba. Pure white form. July and August. 2 ft.

Cerastium

TOMENTOSUM (Snow-in-Summer). A low-growing plant having silvery white foliage and producing an abundance of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rockeries. One of the best low-growing border-plants.

Chelone (Turtlehead)

LYONII. Terminal spikes producing rosy purple flowers. Thrives best in partial shade and moist or wet situations. 2 ft.

DELPHINE DODGE. Rose-pink variety, changing to a creamy white, shaded lavender, as flower ages.

DONALD. Light pink. Very fine grower, large and sturdy, flowering outdoors in a sheltered situation up to Thanksgiving.

Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Five plants, any one variety, at 10 rate, 25 at 100 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single price

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS, continued

EDNA. Large, incurved, creamy white blooms. Early.

EXCELSIOR. Fine, very large yellow flowers. Hardy.

FRANCIS HUCKVALE. Gardenia-white, with a creamy shaded center.

GOLDEN CLIMAX. One of the best orange-yellow varieties.

GOLDEN WEST. Yellow; quilled. Will produce excellent sprays for cutting.

INDIAN HILL. Deep yellow, flecked with crimson.

LILLIAN DOTY. Beautifully formed shell-pink blooms. Early.

MARIANA. Medium-sized; white.

MINTA. Free-flowering; light pink.

MRS. CHESTER ROBINSON. Very tall, strong grower. Resembles Lillian Doty, though it is deeper in color, being a lovely old-rose shade of pink.

MRS. FRANCIS H. BERGEN. Creamy white, with center of rosy pink, shading to lighter pink in the outer edges.

MRS. H. HARRISON. One of the first Pompons to come into flower. An exquisite pink.

MRS. HENRY F. VINCENT. An exquisite shade of fawn and bronze with salmon-pink shadings.

MRS. NELLIE KLERIS. Fine shell-pink; sturdy, dwarf grower.

NEW YORK. A new, late, midseason bronze novelty.

NIZA. Very early; delicate pink; medium dwarf grower.

QUINOLA. Deep yellow; one of the favorite varieties in its color.

SHAKER LADY. Bright Tyrian-pink; large flowers.

WESTERN BEAUTY. Late-blooming, deep rose-pink novelty.

WHITE DOTY. Large, white-flowering Lillian Doty.

Early-flowering

Blooming in September, October, and early November. Hardy with protection.

CHARLES JOLLY. Bright rosy pink; splendid variety.

CRANFORDIA. An early variety with deep bronzy yellow flowers.

EDEN. Rose-pink. Medium height.

FIRELIGHT. Brilliant carmine, shaded with scarlet. The earliest and best in its color.

L'ARGENTUILLAIS. Deep chestnut, shaded crimson. Strong grower and free producer.

M. RAOUL. Very large; bronze old-gold; incurved; extra.

MME. MARQUIS. Blush-white; fully developed October 1. Amply repays for disbudding and care.

NORMANDIE. Creamy white; magnificent.

Single-flowering

Later in flowering than the other classes, requiring protection, except where noted as hardy.

IDA CATHERINE SKIFF. Brilliant bronzy amber.

MISS HILDA WELLS. Tuscan-red, with a yellow disc; very fine.

MRS. W. E. BUCKINGHAM. Pink; fine for cutting. Midseason.

MRS. W. H. WAITE. Soft pink, fading to white when fully open.

PETER PAN. Fawn color; very dainty and distinct. Very early.

STANLEY VEN. Lovely rose-pink; one of the finest singles.

Small Button-flowered

GOLDEN LIDA THOMAS. Rather tall; deep golden yellow flowers; very valuable on account of late-blooming habit.

LELIA. Scarlet-bronze in color.

LITTLE BOB. Small bronze flowers in dense clusters; very fine.

LITTLE GEM. A beautiful shade of clear lavender-pink, with long sprays of flowers, growing about 2 feet in height.

QUEEN OF THE WHITES. Fine, creamy white.



Farr's Hardy Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemum

ARCTICUM (Arctic Daisy). Among fall-flowering perennials this is a perfect gem. It forms an attractive, rosette-like clump of pretty, dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of flower-stems appear, terminated by pure white daisy-like flowers, 2 inches or more in diameter, the whole being hardly more than 1½ feet high. Its blooming period is late September and October. This is one of the rather few really dwarf, fall-flowering perennials, and thus fills an urgent want, most fall-flowering perennials being tall.

COCCINEUM (*Pyrethrum hybridum*). A good old-fashioned perennial resembling colored daisies, blooming in June. They can be supplied in mixed colors, White, Rose, and Crimson single.

MAXIMUM, Alaska (Burbank's). An improved form, with very large, perfectly formed, white flowers.

Maximum, King Edward. A European introduction, with immense flowers and of vigorous growth.

Maximum, Shasta Daisy. Large, snow-white flowers; blooms all summer.

ULIGINOSUM (*Pyrethrum uliginosum*). Giant Daisy. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, covered with large, white, daisy-like flowers from June to September.

United States Department of Agriculture Seedlings

For some years the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, has been experimenting to obtain an extraordinarily hardy

race of Chrysanthemums. We have coöperated with the Bureau by maintaining experimental plots at our nurseries. Our supply is now larger than required and consequently we can offer, below, a few of the best bloomers. We recommend them for their extreme hardiness and their habit of blooming before frosts.

Arlington. No. 19179. Single; pink.

Columbia. No. 13167. Single; yellow.

Mt. Vernon. No. 19632. Single; garnet.

Potomac. No. 19612. Single; rose-pink.

Washington. No. 19136. Single; cherry-pink.

Cimicifuga (Bugbane)

RACEMOSA. Long, slender spikes of pure white flowers; suitable for shady places. 6 to 8 ft. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley)

MAJALIS. Sprays of drooping, white, wax-like fragrant bells, and thriving in shady nooks and corners, completely covering the ground.

Coreopsis

LANCEOLATA. Golden yellow flowers; invaluable for cutting. Begins to bloom in June and continues all summer.

VERTICILLATA. A good new variety with finely cut foliage, bearing yellow flowers on stems about 2 feet long. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Farr's Hybrid Delphiniums

Perennial Larkspurs

THE improved Delphinium of today is a grand and stately plant. Its tall spires of bloom, rising to a height of 5 to 6 feet, supply our gardens with a wealth of blue that would be sadly lacking were it not for these magnificent plants.

No other flowers combine so many varied shades of this lovely color, the rarest in the garden. The soft azure of the forget-me-not, the rich blue of the gentian, and the deep sapphire and royal purple hues, all are represented, and form a brilliant setting to the small, white-, gold- or black-centered petals, while over all this is suffused a beautiful rose iridescence impossible to describe.

In whatever situation they are placed, whether at the rear of the border, among shrubbery, or in groups along walks and drives, they are equally effective, always exciting the utmost admiration, and one can hardly say enough in praise of these useful plants.

It would be difficult to say which one admires most—some of the new single types, with their very tall, vigorous growth and their very long, beautifully formed spikes, the individual flowers sometimes measuring over 2 inches in diameter, with a center eye of changing black or pure white, or the large, semi-double blooms, with an outer set of petals of various shades of blue and an inner set of petals of a contrasting shade, with conspicuous brown, black, or white centers, with occasionally, here and there, one that is full double.

CULTURE.—For the best results they require a soil that is well enriched and deeply cultivated. The choice European varieties sometimes suffer in our hot, dry climate, and they should be given a good supply of water. A good mulching is beneficial in a dry time, or the ground may have an undergrowth of dwarf, shallow-rooting plants to furnish a protection from the hot sun. If the spikes are cut down as soon as they are through blooming, others will spring up in their place, prolonging the season of bloom from June to November. They are perfectly hardy, and may be planted at any time in spring or fall, unless too much advanced in growth. All Delphiniums during extremely hot weather are liable to be attacked by a fungus at the crown, perfectly healthy plants suddenly wilting and dying, and the loss of a small percentage of plants is to be expected. This may be checked by Niagara Dusts.

Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Five plants, any one variety, at 10 rate, 25 at 100 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single price

DELPHINIUMS, continued

WYOMISSING HYBRIDS, Semi-Double and Single. Grown from seed of the finest named varieties; extra-large flowers in many beautiful shades. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

BELLADONNA SEEDLINGS. While the old Belladonna does not produce seed, this new type seeds freely and produces long spikes of larger flowers of the same sky-blue tint; of continuous-blooming habit. About 95 per cent of them come true to type, with an occasional plant of a dark brilliant blue.

GRANDIFLORA CHINENSE. A distinct species, with finely cut foliage, bearing spikes of medium-sized, brilliant, deep blue flowers in great profusion all summer.

Grandiflora chinense alba. Same as above, but with pure white flowers; blooms all summer.

FORMOSUM. The old-fashioned dark blue Larkspur. Free bloomer and one of the most reliable of all the Larkspurs for general garden planting. Most effective when arranged in groups of a dozen or more plants, with a background of shrubs.

Dianthus (Hardy Pinks)

BARBATUS (Sweet William). An old garden favorite. Fragrant flowers in May and June. 1 ft. We can supply them by separate colors—White, Pink, Crimson, Maroon, and Mixed.

DELTOIDES (Maiden Pink). A charming creeping species with small, single pink flowers during June and July. Especially suited for the rock-garden.

Deltoides alba. A pretty white variety.

PLUMARIUS (Hardy Garden Pink). Unexcelled for border planting and rock-garden. The gray, grasslike foliage and fragrant, spicy flowers make them most desirable. 1 ft.

LORD LYONS. Double, deep pink blooms.

ESSEX WITCH. A good single pink.

HER MAJESTY. Fine double white flowers.

Dicentra (Dielytra)

FORMOSA. Dwarf plant, with finely cut foliage; flowers pink; blooms from April to August.

SPECTABILIS (Bleeding-heart). Long racemes of heart-shaped flowers. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Digitalis (Foxglove)

These dignified and stately old-time favorites are worthy a place in the choicest garden. The tall spires of inflated, bell-shaped flowers are beautifully spotted. They make a fine background for other lower-growing plants or among shrubbery, thriving in half shade as well as in open.

AMBIGUA (grandiflora). Showy spikes of pale yellow flowers.

PURPUREA gloxiniaeflora. Finely spotted varieties in shades of White, Rose, and Purple, Mixed.



Single and Double Delphiniums. Typical representatives of Farr's Wyomissing Hybrids

Echinops (Globe Thistle)

RITRO. The metallic blue flowers make this an interesting plant. It is of coarse-growing habit and easy culture. Particularly suitable for naturalizing in wild gardens and shrubberies, and should be used with coarse-growing plants, like helianthus. Blooms all summer. 3 ft.

Elsholtzia

STAUNTONI. A desirable and attractive new hardy plant introduced by the Arnold Arboretum. Of upright, shrub-like growth, 4 to 5 feet high, surmounted by long spikes of lilac-rose flowers in September and October. Its foliage has a delightful aromatic fragrance. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Erigeron (Fleabane)

Aster-like flowers, springing from tufts like the English daisy.

AURANTIACUS. Bright orange flowers from June to September. 9 in.

Eryngium (Eryngo)

Finely cut, spiny foliage and thistle-like heads of flowers of a beautiful steel-blue. Very decorative in the hardy border, and useful for dry bouquets in winter; retain both the form and color for many months.

AMETHYSTINUM. The true blue Thistle, with amethyst stems and bracts.

"Read Before Ordering," on the inside of the front cover, is worth studying



Gaillardias are fairly startling in their intensity of color

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

One of the most satisfactory hardy plants. In beds and masses they produce a gorgeous effect, blooming in constant succession all summer. They are also splendid for cutting, lasting a long time in water. The large brown center is surrounded with scarlet or crimson rings, with an outer border of orange or yellow. One of the few perennials that are always in bloom.

ARISTATA (*grandiflora*). A fine, large-flowering strain; mixed shades.

Geranium (Cranesbill)

GRANDIFLORUM. Large, lilac-blue flowers in July and August. 1½ ft.

NEPALENSE. Very large pink flowers.

Geum (Avens)

Attractive plants for the border or rockery, blooming from May to July.

CHILOENSE, Mrs. Bradshaw. Large, double scarlet flowers with frilled petals. 1½ ft.

COCCINEUM atrosanguineum. Large blood-red flowers in open heads. 1 to 2 ft.

Gypsophila

PANICULATA (Baby's Breath). Cloud-like sprays of minute white flowers; fine for use in bouquets in combination with bright-colored flowers.

REPENS. A beautiful trailing plant for the rockery, with clouds of small white flowers in July and August.

Helenium (Sneezeweed)

Handsome plants, allied to the sunflowers. Of the easiest culture, forming dense masses of blooms in late summer and autumn.

AUTUMNALE superbum. Broad heads of deep golden yellow flowers in late summer. Grows 5 to 6 feet high.

Autumnale superbum rubrum. A splendid new variety; deep ox-blood-red, changing to terracotta. 5 to 6 ft. September.

RIVERTON BEAUTY. Pure lemon-yellow, with large disc of purplish black. 3 ft.

RIVERTON GEM. Old-gold, suffused with bright terra-cotta, changing to wallflower-red. August to October. 3 ft.

Helianthemum (Sun Rose)

Beautiful, low-growing evergreen plants which form broad clumps and produce a mass of flowers from July to September. Especially suitable for rock and border planting. Choice mixed colors, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Helianthus (Hardy Sunflower)

The perennial Sunflowers should always be planted in masses, where they may have plenty of room, against a background of shrubbery, or naturalized in wild gardens or woodlands. They produce a grand effect impossible to describe. In combination with hardy asters, where broad color effects are wanted in late summer, they have few equals. They are profuse bloomers, producing an unlimited supply of flowers for table and church decoration.

ATORRUBENS (*sparsifolius*). Purple-disk Sunflower. Disk dark red. Suitable for dry shady places. 2 to 5 ft.

H. G. MOON. A cross between *H. rigidus* and *H. multiflorus*, producing an abundance of rich golden yellow flowers on stout stems which stand well above the foliage. July and September. 4 ft.

MAXIMILIANI. The latest of all; golden yellow flowers in graceful sprays in October. Fine for cutting.

MISS MELLISH. Beautifully formed, golden yellow, single flowers in September. 6 ft.

MOLLIS. A variety with light silvery green foliage, bearing large single lemon-yellow flowers. 4 to 5 ft.

Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Five plants, any one variety, at 10 rate, 25 at 100 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single price

HELIANTHUS, continued

DECAPETALUS multiflorus flore-pleno (Double Hardy Sunflower). Large, double, golden yellow flowers. July and August. 4 ft.

SCABERRIMUS (rigidus). Blooms early in July and continues till fall. Golden yellow; dark centers. 3 ft.

Scaberrimus, Wolley Dod. The finest September-flowering variety; deep yellow, single flowers.

Heliopsis (Orange Sunflower)

HELIANTHOIDES Pitcheriana. Flowers deep golden yellow; a perpetual bloomer. 2 to 3 ft.

SCABRA zinniaeflora. A double-flowering variety, about 2 feet high, producing golden yellow flowers, resembling a zinnia; desirable for cutting.

Hemerocallis (Yellow Day Lily)

(Greek: Beautiful by day—because the blossoms close at night)

Lemon Lilies, or *Hemerocallis flava*, have long been favorites in our gardens, and are always included in any list of the most popular hardy plants. All of the varieties of *Hemerocallis* are desirable and beautiful. The plants are perfectly hardy, and thrive in almost any location. They look particularly well naturalized along streams or on moist banks. They have been much improved of late, and many new hybrids have been introduced, which are more richly colored and much larger than the original form, blooming profusely, and last a long time when cut.

APRICOT. A new variety. Very distinct, rich apricot. June. 2½ ft.

AURANTIACA. A species of recent introduction, with very large, deep orange flowers, shaded brown. One of the finest hardy plants. July. 2 ft.

AUREOLE. A Japanese hybrid. Deep orange-yellow, with bronze reverse. Extra fine. 2 ft.

DUMORTIERI. Orange-colored flowers, shaded brown on the outside. May and June. 1 ft.

FLAVA (Lemon Lily). Sweet-scented, full, clear, yellow flowers in June. 2½ ft.

FLORHAM. A fine hybrid of American origin. Very large, soft yellow flowers, beautifully frilled. One of the very best. June. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

FULVA (Tawny Day Lily). Coppery orange, shaded crimson. Good for naturalizing. July. 3 ft.

Fulva kwanso flore-pleno (Double Orange Day Lily). Double flowers of great substance, remaining longer in bloom than any other variety; deep orange, shaded crimson. June and July. 4 ft.

GOLD DUST. Large, rich clear yellow flowers. June. 1½ ft.

LUTEOLA. A cross between *H. aurantiaca major* and *H. Thunbergi*. Fine orange-yellow flowers; large and very free-blooming variety. July. 2½ ft. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

HEMEROCALLIS, continued

MIDDENDORFFI. Handsome, rich orange-yellow flowers in May and June; very fragrant; fine for cutting. 1½ ft.

OCHROLEUCA. A cross between *H. citrina* and *H. thunbergi*. Large, pale lemon-colored flowers on tall stems. July. 3 ft. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

SOVEREIGN. Large, broad-petaled flowers; soft chrome-yellow, shaded brown on the outside. Late June. 2½ ft.

THUNBERGI. Much like *H. flava*, but blooms a month later.

Hemerocallis citrina

Farr's New Hybrids

This is a very handsome new Chinese species, with beautiful light lemon-colored flowers, borne on very tall slender stems 4½ to 5 feet in height. The flowers in the species have the fault of not opening well, but by crossing these with one of the large-flowered kinds, I have produced a strain with much larger, and more widely expanded flowers of most perfect form and great durability. They are the latest of all to bloom, continuing until September. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.



Hemerocallis looks well along streams or moist banks

If you yield to the magic spell of the Iris, it will lead you into a wonderland of delight

Heuchera (Alum Root)

AMERICANA. The young foliage is handsomely mottled, but changes to plain green in age. Small pink flowers. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

CASCADE. A beautiful new variety with slender sprays of pearly white flowers.

SANGUINEA alba. Dwarf, compact growth. Panicles of white, giving a delicate, airy effect.

Sanguinea gracillima. New and beautiful hybrids; bright rose. 50 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

Sanguinea nebulance. Flowers in great profusion; color a creamy white.

Sanguinea virginal. Large, tubular creamy white flowers.

Hibiscus (Mallow)

A very showy plant for any position, but succeeds especially well in damp places. Large, single, hollyhock-like flowers produced the entire summer.

CRIMSON EYE (*H. oculiroseus*). Flowers of immense size, pure white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center.

NEW GIANT-FLOWERING (Mallow Marvels). Wonderfully improved new varieties, with the richest colors and enormous flowers frequently 8 to 12 inches in diameter. Thrive in dry or wet ground. Perfectly hardy.

Hollyhocks

No hardy garden is complete without these stately plants. Their colossal spikes of bloom, 6 to 8 feet high, produce a bold effect that cannot be secured in any other way, when mingled among the shrubs, in the background of the hardy border, or in specimen clumps. Universal favorites everywhere.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE. In separate colors—White, Rose, Crimson, Yellow, etc.



Lupinus. See page 45

Hosta (Plantain Lily)

The Blue and White Day Lilies

Funkias are perfectly hardy, and of the easiest culture, thriving in almost any situation. They do especially well in damp, partially shaded places, and are suitable for naturalizing in woodlands or along streams and ponds. Their foliage alone forms effective adornment to the garden, but in late summer, when the plants are surmounted with spikes of white or blue, they are beautiful indeed.

LANCIFOLIA undulata argentea. Leaves beautifully variegated silver and green; fine for edging; flowers lilac.

FORTUNEI robusta. Handsome new variety. Broad silvery and green foliage. 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

PLANTAGINEA grandiflora. The White Day Lily. Broad, pale green foliage and spikes of large, snow-white flowers. Highly prized for cutting. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Iberis (Hardy Candytuft)

SEMPERVIRENS (Evergreen Candytuft). Handsome evergreen foliage, completely hidden in April and May with heads of white flowers.

Kniphofia

UVARIA grandis (Red-Hot Poker). This old favorite blooms continually from August to October, sending up fine spikes of orange-scarlet flowers. These plants are not perfectly hardy and should be well protected during the winter months. A better way is to dig and store them in dry sand in a cool cellar.

Lathyrus

GRANDIFLORUS (Everlasting Pea). A very desirable hardy climbing plant, with dense clusters of large, pea-shaped flowers in shades of white, rose, and red. Useful as a covering for terraces and rough places. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Lavandula (Lavender)

OFFICINALIS (*L. Vera*). This is an ancient garden favorite because of its pleasant odor. Fragrant blue flowers in July and August. 1½ ft.

Liatris (Gayfeather)

Striking plants for the hardy border, with tall, rocket-like spikes of rosy purple flowers, 4 to 5 feet high. Succeeds in any location.

PYCNOSTACHYA. Tall, rocket-like spikes of purplish flowers. Blooms August to October.

SPICATA. Brilliant purple.

Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Five plants, any one variety, at 10 rate, 25 at 100 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single price

Lilies, Hardy Varieties

With the exception of *Lilium candidum*, which seems to prefer an open position, most Lilies thrive best when planted in a semi-shaded situation where the ground can be kept cool and moist by the protection of shrubs and a carpet of lawn-grass cuttings. Planted among shallow-rooting perennials or rhododendrons, they find a congenial situation both as to soil and shelter. The bulbs should be planted from 6 to 8 inches deep, with a little sand or sphagnum moss under the base of each bulb. Japanese Lilies do not arrive until about December 1, sometimes too late for fall delivery; in such cases they will be held by us until time for spring planting, which is fully as satisfactory as fall planting.

Native Lilies

CANDIDUM (Madonna Lily). Pure white. Should be planted early. Extra-size bulbs, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100. See page 50.

TIGRINUM (Tiger Lily). Orange, spotted black.

Tigrinum flore-pleno. A variety of the Tiger Lily with double flowers.

Japanese Lilies

AURATUM (Goldband Lily). Very large; white, spotted crimson, with a broad yellow band. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

SPECIOSUM album. Large; pure white. 50c. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Speciosum magnificum. The most magnificent of all the Speciosum Lilies in color, form, and size. A rich ruby-carmine, margined white. Resembles Melpomene but is richer in color. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Speciosum rubrum. Rose-colored flowers, heavily spotted crimson, varying in depth of color. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

European Lilies

BROWNI (Brown's Lily). Flowers 6 to 8 inches long and nearly as wide, delicately fragrant, with waxy segments creamy white inside, fading to pure white and tinged yellow at the base; outside they are white with purple midribs, while the three outer ones are also heavily tinged purple; anthers reddish brown. July to early August. \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.

TESTACEUM (excelsum). The stately Nankeen Lily, will thrive in any soil; perfectly hardy; very free blooming, bearing six to twelve flowers of a beautiful warm nankeen-yellow shade. One of the best Lilies in cultivation. Scarce. \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

The Peonies and the Iris collection were received yesterday in fine condition. They are the best plants I ever bought, and I am greatly pleased with them.—Mrs. C. H. KIRBY.

Limonium (Sea Lavender)

LATIFOLIUM. A graceful and valuable plant for the rockery or border, with spreading panicles of small, everlasting, purplish blue flowers, which rise from a rosette of large, glossy, leathery leaves. The flowers may be dried for winter decoration. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Linum (Perennial Flax)

PERENNE. Erect-growing plants, bearing small, azure-blue flowers in great profusion. Of easy culture in full sun. 1 to 1½ ft.

Lobelia

CARDINALIS (Cardinal Flower). Handsome plants thriving in moist locations where they will not suffer from drought. The most showy of our native plants. Long spikes of fiery scarlet flowers. July and September. 2 to 4 ft.

Lupinus (Lupines)

The Lupines produce beautiful long spikes of pea-shaped flowers a foot long, on stems 3 feet high. They are perfectly hardy but cannot endure drought and must be planted in well-prepared garden soil and kept watered in dry weather.

ALBUS. A white variety.

POLYPHYLLUS. Clear blue.

ROSEUS. A splendid variety, with flowers of beautifully shaded rose.

35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

Lychnis (Campion)

CHALCEDONICA. Heads of vivid scarlet flowers, blooming a long time. One of the brightest plants in the hardy border. 3 ft.

VISCARIA splendens. A variety which forms a tuft of evergreen foliage, sending up handsome spikes of double, dark rose, fragrant flowers.

Lysimachia (Loosestrife)

PUNCTATA. In masses this produces solid sheets of golden yellow in late June. 2 ft.

Lythrum

ROSEUM superbum. A strong-growing plant 3 to 4 feet high, thriving in almost any location, producing long spikes of rose-colored flowers from July to September.

SALICARIA, Brightness. Long, graceful spikes of pure pink flowers.

Mertensia (Blue Bells)

VIRGINICA. Drooping panicles of light blue flowers in early spring. A fine plant for naturalizing in shady places. After blooming the foliage disappears.

Lilium candidum and Larkspurs make an attractive combination for the garden or for cutting



Phlox subulata and other rock-garden plants make one of the most gorgeous color groups imaginable

Monarda (Oswego Tea)

DIDYMA (Kalmiana). A tall-growing, bright red-flowering variety.

Didyma alba. A fine, pure white variety.

Didyma, Cambridge Scarlet. Next to the scarlet lobelia, the most brilliant of our wild flowers, growing along the banks of streams, and lighting up the dark corners of the woods. Should be planted against a dark background. July to September. 3 ft.

Didyma violacea superba. Deep amaranth-red flowers.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not)

A well-known, low-growing plant of creeping habit, thriving in moist situations. Fine for the edges of ponds and waterways, also the rockery.

SCORPIOIDES (palustris). The true perpetual blue Forget-me-not. Dark blue flowers, with yellow throat.

Oenothera (Evening Primrose)

Elegant for a sunny position in the border or on the rockery, blooming all summer.

FRUTICOSA Missouriensis. Large, golden yellow blooms.

Fruticosa Youngi. Bright yellow. 1½ ft.

PARDANTHUS

See **Belamcanda.**

Pachysandra

TERMINALIS (Japanese Spurge). One of the best ground-covers for shrub borders, under evergreens, or large trees. Grows 8 to 10 inches high, forming a carpet of rich green, covered with greenish white flowers in spring. Plant 1 foot apart. 4 to 6 in., \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Pentstemon (Beard Tongue)

Hardy Varieties

The perennial varieties are favorite, very showy plants for the border or rockery.

BARBATUS Torreyi (Sny. Chelone). Long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, from June until August. 3 to 4 ft.

LÆVIGATUS digitalis. Long purple-white spikes with purple throats. 2 to 3 ft. June and July.

TUBIFLORUS. Very attractive plant, bearing graceful spikes of pretty white flowers. 2 ft.

Phlox

We are making large importations of choice varieties of Phlox this year. Extensive propagations will be carried on, and next year we hope to be able to offer you one of the most complete collections of Hardy Phlox in the country. Varieties which we do have this season are as follows:

AMCENA. Rose-pink flowers. Useful for rockery or border as it grows but 4 inches high.

Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Five plants, any one variety, at 10 rate, 25 at 100 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single price

PHLOX, continued

DIVARICATA canadensis. Soft lavender-blue flowers.

OVATA (carolina). Mountain Phlox. Masses of reddish pink flowers. May and June.

SUBULATA (Moss or Mountain Pink). A creeping variety, flowering in early spring, with moss-like, evergreen foliage, completely hidden during flowering-time with the masses of light blue, pink, or white bloom. Much used in cemeteries for carpeting the ground.

SUBULATA rosea. Bright rose.

Subulata lilacina. Beautiful pale lilac.

SUFFRUTICOSA, Miss Lingard. White, faint lilac eye. A fine, free-flowering, early variety. For massing there is no other white Phlox to equal it.

Physalis (Chinese Lantern Plant)

FRANCHETI. A very decorative plant about 1½ to 2 feet high, bearing many brilliant orange-scarlet seed-vessels or "lanterns" much valued for winter decorations.

Physostegia (False Dragonhead)

VIRGINIANA. Forms large clumps, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of delicate pink flowers, tubular in form. July and August.

Virginiana alba. Tall perennials, bearing showy spikes of attractive white tubular flowers. Of easy culture. 3 to 4 ft.

Platycodon

Balloon Flower, or Japanese Bellflower

GRANDIFLORUM. Related to the campanulas. Covered with large blue flowers, 3 inches in diameter, in July and August. 2 ft.

Grandiflorum album. A white variety of the above. 2 ft.

Papaver orientale (Oriental Poppies)

For dazzling, barbaric splendor, the great Oriental Poppies are absolutely unrivaled. Standing out in bold relief against a background of green, they command instant attention, and a mass of them in bloom is a sight never to be forgotten. The prevailing color is a vivid orange-scarlet, with large black blotches at the base of the petals, and a great mass of bluish black stamens in the heart of the large, cup-shaped flowers, which are sometimes 8 to 9 inches in diameter.

Recently many new hybrid varieties have been introduced in various colors, ranging from silvery white, soft pink and salmon, to dark blood-crimson and black-maroon.

They are very hardy and, once established, are one of the most permanent features of the garden. They seem to thrive in any good garden soil. The one important thing to observe is to transplant them during their dormant season, which is August and September, at which time they are easily handled, and may be shipped long distances with perfect

safety. After September they start into active growth again, preparatory to next season's bloom, and should not be disturbed.

If the flowers are cut in the early morning, or at evening, as the buds are about to open, and the outer green calyx removed, they will last a long time in water. This trait makes them valuable in decorative work where strong color effects are desired.

CERISE BEAUTY. Large flowers of a beautiful shade of cerise-pink, with blood-crimson center, and glittering black blotches at base of petals.

GROSSFURST. Very large, brilliant dark blood-red blooms.

JEANNIE MAWSON. Handsome salmon-pink flowers of unusual size.

JOYCE. A soft shade of cerise; quite distinct.

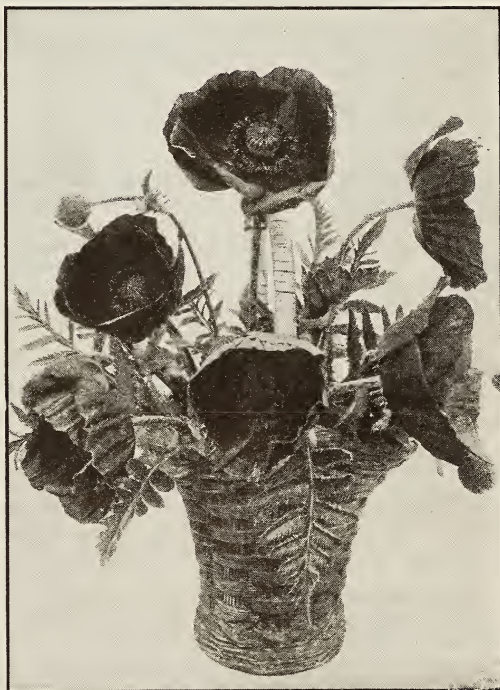
MAHONY. Deep mahogany-maroon—a color rarely found in perennials.

ORIENTAL KING. Large crimson-scarlet flowers. Very attractive.

PERRY'S WHITE. This is the most distinct introduction in Oriental Poppies that has yet been made, the flowers being a pure satiny white, with a crimson-maroon blotch at the base of each petal.

ROYAL SCARLET. Very brilliant scarlet, with black blotches.

Dormant plants, fall delivery only, 40 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$20 per 100



Oriental Poppies

Primula (Primrose)

English Primroses are among the finest of all hardy plants, thriving admirably in moist, cool, half-shady situations, and protected in winter by a light covering of dry leaves or meadow hay. They are perfectly hardy, and only require protection from the hot sun. They may be grown in coldframes, planted out for early spring blooming, and then removed to an out-of-the-way place to make room for late-blooming plants.

ACAULIS (English Primrose). Large trusses of flowers embracing a wide range of color.

HYBRIDS. Selected hybrids in shades of blue and purple.

POLYANTHA. Selected gold-laced varieties. An extra-fine strain, edged and laced with many beautiful combinations of color.

PYRETHRUM

See *Chrysanthemum coccineum*.

Ranunculus (Double Buttercup)

ACRIS flore-pleno. A pretty, double-flowering, bright golden yellow Buttercup; masses of flowers in May and June.

Rosmarinus (Rosemary)

OFFICINALIS. An old, favorite, aromatic herb of neat habit of growth. Small, light blue flowers; requires protection.

Rudbeckia (Coneflower)

LACINIATA, Golden Glow. One of the most popular hardy plants. Grows 6 feet high, producing masses of large, double, golden yellow flowers, shaped like a cactus dahlia.

Laciniata nitida, Autumn Sun (Herbssonne). Late-flowering with large golden yellow flowers on tall stems.

Laciniata nitida, Autumn Glory. Large, pale yellow flowers in August and September. 5 ft.

PURPUREA (Echinacea purpurea). Giant Purple Coneflower. Peculiar reddish purple flowers, with a large, brown, cone-shaped center. Blooms from July to October. 3 ft.

RAYS OF GOLD. An improvement on Golden Glow. Narrow petals, forming a perfect globe.

SPECIOSA (Newmanni). The perennial form of the "Black-eyed Susan." Deep, orange-yellow flowers, with a dark purple cone; long, wiry stems 3 feet high; blooms all summer.

SUBTOMENTOSA. Masses of brilliant lemon-yellow flowers, borne throughout the summer. Plant densely branched. 3 ft.

Salvia (Meadow Sage)

AZUREA. A Rocky Mountain species. Slender spikes of pale blue flowers in great abundance during August and September. 3 ft.

Azurea grandiflora (Pitcheri). Similar to Azurea, but with larger flowers and of a deeper blue.

Saxifraga (Megasea)

Among the most desirable hardy perennial plants for rock and alpine gardening. They should be planted in well-drained soil and require a partially shaded position. A little protection with leaves should be given during the winter.

All varieties, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100

PURPURASCENS. Very handsome species because of its deep purple flowers nodding on long stems above handsome foliage. 3 to 12 in.

STRACHEYI Schmidt. Flowers deep rose-lilac or purple, in dense panicles elevated above the leaves.

Scabiosa (Blue Bonnet)

CAUCASICA. Beautiful soft lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on long stems 2 feet high. Blooms from June to September.

JAPONICA. Lavender-blue flowers, 2 inches in diameter, on long, slender stems, freely produced from July to September.

Sedum (Stonecrop)

ACRE (Goldmoss). A very dwarf, creeping variety, good for rockwork and cemeteries.

ALBUM. Dwarf. White flowers.

ASIATICUM. Yellow flowers, blooming in July and August. 1 ft.

KAMTSCHATICUM. Dwarf; deep green foliage and yellow flowers.

SEXANGULARE. Dwarf; dark green foliage; yellow flowers.

SPATHULIFOLIUM. Soft, bluish gray foliage; yellow flowers in June; dwarf, spreading.

SPECTABILE (Showy Stonecrop). Broad, light green foliage; immense heads of showy rose-colored flowers. Fine late fall-blooming plant. 1½ ft.

Spectabile, Brilliant. A new variety bearing flowers of a much richer color than Spectabile, being a bright amaranth. Flowers appear about middle of August and remain in perfection nearly two months. 1½ ft.

STAHLI. A dwarf, compact species with crimson-tinted foliage in autumn. One of the best dwarf varieties.

STOLONIFERUM (ibericum). A trailing variety with pale purple flowers.

Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Five plants, any one variety, at 10 rate, 25 at 100 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single price



Sempervivum

Houseleek, or Hen-and-Chickens

Very interesting alpine plants much used for carpet-bedding, having fleshy rosettes of leaves from which are sent up the flower-stocks. Suitable for rockery or for dry, sunny situations.

GLAUCUM (acuminatum). Rosettes, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, of shiny leaves with slight red-brown tips. Flowers a pale or bright red in a short, compact panicle.

FUNCKI. Medium-large rosettes of light green leaves with hairy edges. Flowers bright red-purple.

GLOBIFERUM. Flattened rosettes, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, of gray-green, lightly tipped brown leaves. Pale yellow flowers, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter, in densely hairy panicles 1 foot high.

TECTORUM (Houseleek; Old Man and Woman). Very large, flat, pale green rosettes, with distinct brown-red tips. Branched panicles 1 foot high with large pale red flowers.

Solidago (Goldenrod)

CÆSIA. A tall, slender variety with smooth, lanceolate leaves. Flowers in small clusters of a bright yellow color.

GOLDEN WINGS. An improved form of the common Goldenrod, with very large panicles of golden flowers, attaining a height of 5 feet.

VIRGAUREA compacta. A compact-growing variety, with feathery trusses of golden yellow. July.

Stachys (Betony)

GRANDIFLORA (Betonica grandiflora). A fine plant, with distinct, thick woolly leaves of a light silvery color, producing large stems of violet-rose flowers in June and July. 15 in.

STATICE

See **Limonium**.

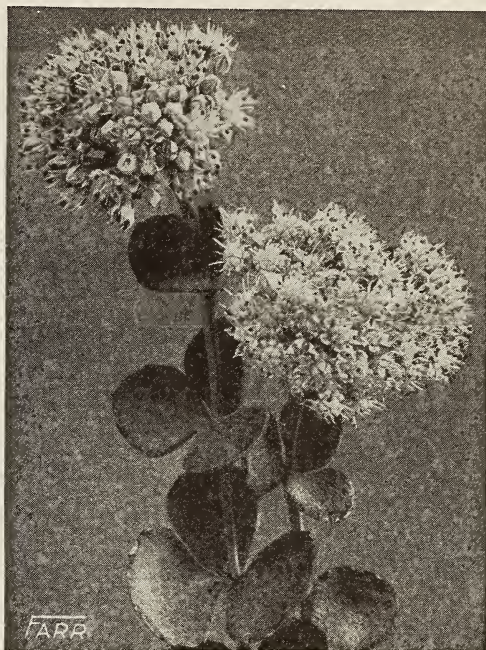
Stokesia (Cornflower Aster)

LÆVIS (cyanea). Deep, lavender-blue flowers, 4 inches in diameter. Very free bloomer of the easiest culture.

Lævis alba. Resembles the blue Stokesia in general habit of growth and freedom of bloom, but in color it is pure white. Blooms from August until hard frost. 1 to 2 ft.

Teucrium (Germander)

CHAMÆDRYS. A very fine hardy plant for the border and rockery, growing 1 to 2 feet high and producing purple flowers. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.



Sedum spectabile, Brilliant. See page 48

Thalictrum (Meadowrue)

MINUS adiantifolium. A fine variety, with white flowers in June or July; foliage resembles the maidenhair fern. 2 ft.

AQUILEGIFOLIUM. Graceful foliage like that of the columbine; rosy purple flowers from May to July. 2 to 3 ft.

FLAVUM. Pale yellow flowers in July and August. 3 to 4 ft.

POLYGAMUM. Panicles of creamy white flowers in June and July. 6 ft.

TRITOMA

See **Kniphofia**.

Trollius

EUROPÆUS superbus. Soft, clear yellow; beautiful form and large bloom. May to July. 2½ ft. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Vinca (Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle)

MINOR. A trailing, evergreen plant, used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs or trees or on graves, where it is too shady for grass or other plants to thrive.

Euonymus acutus makes an attractive ground cover when used with evergreens



Veronica spicata or Speedwell is a good low-growing perennial for borders

Veronica (Speedwell)

A large and much-cultivated group of blue-flowered perennials and great favorites in the hardy gardens. The taller forms are very attractive border plants, while the more dwarf, spreading forms are well adapted to the rockery. Unexcelled for cutting purposes.

INCANA. Silvery white foliage; soft blue flowers; has good appearance both in and out of bloom; useful in rockery or border. July and August. 1 to 1½ ft.

LONGIFOLIA. Long spikes of blue flowers. July to September. 2½ ft.

Longifolia subsessilis. Handsome, bright blue flowers on long spikes the entire summer and fall. 2 ft.

SPICATA. One of the better border Speedwells, thriving in an open soil away from shade; clear blue flowers with purple stamens. July and August. 2 to 4 ft.

Spicata erica. Spikes of pretty delicate pink flowers. It makes a compact, bushy plant 10 to 12 inches high. Blooms in June and July. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

SPURIA. Amethyst-blue flowers. July to August.

VIRGINICA. Free-growing perennial of bold and stately habit, with a fondness for rich soil and much sun; flowers many, white or pale blue. July and August. 3 to 4 ft.

Viola (Tufted Pansy)

CORNUTA. Resembles a small pansy. When planted in a partially shaded position, they continue to bloom from early spring until late in the fall. In many shades of violet, blue, yellow and white.

G. WERMIG. A variety of Tufted Pansy, with rich violet-blue flowers the entire season.

Yucca (Adam's Needle)

FILAMENTOSA. Among hardy plants there is nothing more effective and striking for isolated positions on the lawn or on dry banks where few other plants thrive. Its broad, sword-like, evergreen foliage and immense branching spikes of drooping, creamy white flowers, rising to a height of 6 feet, render it a bold and handsome subject wherever placed. Should be planted in spring. The plant is native to the South Atlantic States, is hardy and vigorous, and will grow where many plants do not flourish. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Ornamental Grasses

Much used for planting as single specimens on the lawn or in groups and beds. Strong clumps of these grasses, well placed, give fine effects.

MISCANTHUS gracillima univittata. Graceful, narrow foliage, bright green with a silver midrib. 5 to 6 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Miscanthus sinensis. An ornamental, strong-growing variety with light green leaves. 4 to 5 ft.

Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus. Very long blades, with broad yellow bands across the leaves. 7 ft. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.



Lilium candidum. See page 45

Hardy Perennials, unless otherwise noted, 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100. Five plants, any one variety, at 10 rate, 25 at 100 rate. Less than five of a variety at the single price



Lilacs may be made the chief feature in every garden. This group is in Wyomissing

Lilacs, "The Flowers that Washington Loved"

LILACS make a sentimental appeal to all Americans familiar with the old-time gardens of town and country. Lilac-time is spring-time at its best; when the air is filled with far-flung fragrance, what more delicate token can one bring to a friend or sweetheart than "just a bunch of Lilacs"?

I do not know if the Lilacs I saw at Mt. Vernon are the ones originally planted by Washington, but I can well believe so, for where my grandmother used to live are wonderful old Lilacs that were planted long before the gold rush in 1849. Now, after threescore and ten years, they bloom in old-time splendor.

French Lilacs. Most of the many beautiful hybrid forms now found in large collections were obtained by Lemoine, from crosses of the common Lilac with a rather early-flowering Asiatic species, *Syringa oblata*. One who has not seen them would hardly believe the wonderful results of these crosses. The trusses have been greatly enlarged; many of them have full, double flowers of great size. The range of colors has been greatly extended, varying from white and creamy white to soft shades of pink and rose, soft blues, violets, and heliotropes, deep purple-crimson, and dark purple-garnet. Can you imagine a richer group of color or a combination more entrancing in its harmony and fragrance?

Blooming Age. The old-fashioned or common Lilac attains considerable age before blooming.

The French hybrid Lilacs bloom not only at a much earlier age and season, but more freely. It is nothing unusual for our one-year-old cuttings to throw bloom-buds, and quite common to find beautiful trusses on two-year-old plants.

Planting Size. Unfortunately, plants of this desirable strain have never been plentiful in this country, and since the quarantine on foreign importations, the demand exceeds the supply. Therefore, in the handling of French hybrid Lilacs, size is usually not the basis for price. The price is set according to the quality of bloom and the number of plants available.

Lilac-planting. Lilacs are best planted in fall, after the leaves begin to drop. Planting can be continued until the ground freezes permanently and bloom can be expected the next spring. Spring planting of Lilacs is satisfactory, but the planting season is shorter. Spring-planted Lilacs seldom bloom before the next year.

The planting process consists of little more than the excavation of a hole 2 to 3 feet in diameter, to the depth indicated by the ground markings of the nursery planting. Pack and spread the first application of ground firmly about the roots with the hands and fill in the hole with a shovel. Then again tamp the ground firmly, so that winter winds will not loosen the stem. Mound to a 3-inch height for drainage, and allow for settling of soil. Do not mix fertilizer with the soil. Fertilize by top dressing with bone-meal and a fall mulch of straw- or leaf-manure after the ground freezes. In spring, work the mulch into the top soil.

OUR GUARANTEE.—One-half price as in catalogue introduction

LILACS, continued

Cultivation. Maintain a circle 3 feet in diameter, loosened and free of weeds, around the plant at all times.

Pruning Lilacs. Old flowers should be removed because they take the strength required for next year's bloom. Pruning of all kinds should be done immediately after the blooming period. All the thin, weak wood should be cut out, as well as branches which cross or rub. Overgrown Lilacs can be cut back hard after blooming. They probably will not bloom the following season but a year later the plants will be in better shape than ever.

Lilac Enemies. The Lilacs have comparatively few enemies, but be on the lookout for scales, caterpillars, and borers. The best thing to do when suspicious of trouble is to send us an affected twig with a letter attached to the package. We will furnish the remedy by return mail.

Lilac Pointers

Lilacs are propagated by two main methods:

- (a) Budding or grafting on privet stock.
- (b) Raising plants from cuttings placed in wet sand.

For many years we have propagated all of our Lilacs from cuttings and, while the lower percentage of success and other factors makes the process more costly than budding, I am rewarded by the possession of America's foremost commercial collection of Lilacs—and **all on their own roots.**

Many of the varieties included are offered commercially for the first time in this country.

Unless otherwise noted, sizes range from 2 to 4 feet.

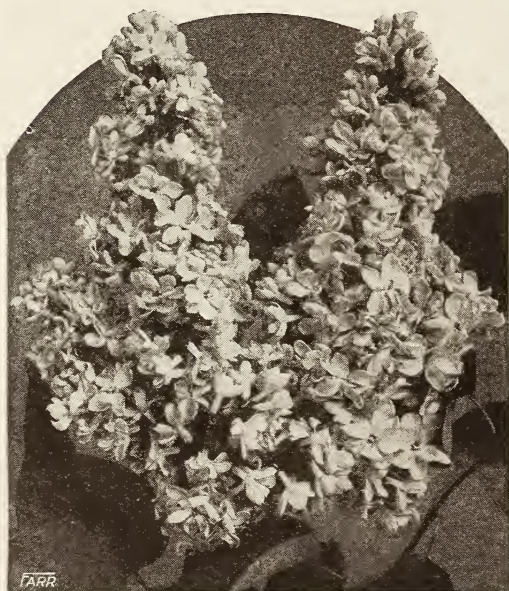
Double-flowering Lilacs

ALPHONSE LAVALLEE. Clear lilac. \$3 each.

BELLE DE NANCY. Brilliant satiny rose, white center; a fine variety. \$1.50 each.

BOUSSINGAULT. Bluish red. \$2 each.

CLAUDE BERNARD. A tall shrub attaining 10 feet in a short time. Long panicles of large double or semi-double flowers of bright mauve-lilac. \$3.50 ea.



Typical Truss of French Hybrid Lilac

COLBERT. Large, dark purple-crimson. \$1 each.

DE SAUSSURE. Purple-red. \$2.50 each.

DR. MAILLOT. Large flowers and trusses; light lilac. \$2.50 each.

DR. TROYANOWSKY. Double; mauve. \$2.50 each.

EDMOND ABOUT. New. Very floriferous; flowers in big bouquets; lilac-mauve. \$2 each.

ETOILE DE MAI. Very large; crimson-violet, reverse of the petals white. Early. \$1.50 each.

GEORGES BELLAIR. Vinous wallflower-red. \$4 each.

JEAN BART. Medium-sized trusses of vinous rose or violet flowers. Flowers very distinctly formed with sharp-pointed petals. Good bloomer and very fragrant. Another bargain at \$1 each. Can supply 4- to 5-foot plants at \$1.50 each.

JEAN MACE. Broad, compact panicles; irregular flowers of mauve, fading to bluish; early and very floriferous sort. \$2.50 each.

JEANNE D'ARC. Fine, large-flowered white. \$2.50 each.

JULES FERRY. Large panicles; flowers silvery mauve, rose-carmine buds; late flowering. \$2 each.

JULES SIMON. Very large flowers and trusses; lilac-mauve passing to pale azure. \$3 each.

LAMARCK. Very large panicles of rosy lilac flowers. \$1.50 each.

LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE. Purple-violet. Supply limited. \$3 each.

LEON SIMON. Blush wallflower-red. One of my best values. \$1 each.

Merchantville, N. J., May 21, 1923

I think it was about seven years ago that I sent an order to you for seven French Lilacs. Of the seven that came, all but one bloomed that year and every succeeding year; the seventh one bloomed this year for the first time, and was most satisfactory and beautiful.

(Signed) Mrs. A. E. CLARK.

DOUBLE-FLOWERING LILACS, continued

MARC MICHELI. Beautiful lilac, reverse of petals white. \$1.50 each.

MARECHAL LANNES. New. Very large trusses and semi-double flowers of lilaceous clear violet; buds carmine-violet. \$3 each.

MAXIME CORNU. Light rose-pink; flowers in splendid panicles. Exceptional value. \$1 each.

MICHEL BUCHNER. Clear lilac. Scarce. A few plants at \$3 each.

MIREILLE. Snow-white. \$3 each.

MONTAIGNE. Incurved flowers of a pinkish mauve. Extremely large flower and truss. Much like *Leor Gambetta*. A few plants at \$5 each.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. Large, compact milk-white trusses; fine for cutting. \$1.50 each. We have two dozen 4- to 5-foot plants at \$2 each.

MME. CASIMER PERIER. Large; white. One of the most popular varieties. \$1.50 each.

MME. DE MILLER. Alabaster-white. A grand variety. \$2.50 each.

MME. LEMOINE. Fine pure white. \$1.50 each.

MME. LEON SIMON. Large; rosy lilac; the flowers are borne in fine trusses. Good supply. Low price, \$1 each.

OBELISK. Pure white. Limited supply at \$3 ea.

OLIVER DE SERRES. Enormous trusses borne on long stems; very large, double flowers of pale lilac-blue; very floriferous. \$2 each.

PAUL HARIOT. Red-lilac. First listing. \$3 ea.

PRESIDENT CARNOT. Medium-sized trusses of very light lilac-blue. \$1.50 each.

PRESIDENT LOUBET. Bright crimson-purple; buds carmine. \$2 each.

PRESIDENT POINCAIRE. New. Enormous compact trusses of large, full reddish purple flowers with purple buds. One of my three favorite varieties. Twenty plants at \$6 each.

RENE JARRY-DESLOGES. Violet-purple. One of the best. \$5 each.

SENATEUR VOLLAND. Large panicles of bright rose-colored flowers. One of the best and at a low price. \$1 each.

SOUV. DE L'THIBAUT. Lilac-red. \$3.50 each.

VICTOR LEMOINE. New. Very long trusses; very large globular, round flowers of azure-lilac passing to clear lilac. \$2.50 each.

VIVIAND-MOREL. A new variety with clear bluish lilac flowers. \$2 each.

Single-flowering Lilacs

CÆRULEA SUPERBA (Royal Blue). Medium-sized flowers and trusses; cobalt-blue. \$1.50 each.

CHARLES X. Blackish violaceous red. \$2 each.

CONGO. Long spikes of deep red-purple flowers. \$1.50 each.

CRAMPÉL. Lilac-blue, with white center; very large flowers and trusses. \$1 each.

DR. CHARLES JACOB. Very large trusses; vinous-red; very vigorous shrub. The young plants bud very easily. \$3 each.

DR. VON REGEL. Large flowers and trusses; light lilac. \$2.50 each.

EDMOND BOISSIER. Dark violet to metallic violet flowers; extra-large trusses. \$2 each.

GEANT DES BATAILLES. Medium-sized trusses of small blue flowers. \$1 each.

HUGO KOSTER. New. An improvement on *Charles X.* Early flowering, with large, full, bluish violet trusses; a good forcing variety. \$2.50 each.

LAMARTINE. Cross by *Lemoine* of common lilac and *oblata*, the earliest of all species. Very elegant panicles of single, mauve-pink flowers; very showy, early flowering. Strong grower and free bloomer. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$5.

LAPLACE. Reflexed flowers; claret-violet. Fine and choice. \$4 each.

LEON MATHIEU. Enormous flowers; violaceous blue in the interior, dark purple at the exterior. \$2.50 each.

LEOPOLD II. Splendid sort with enormous flowers of clear mauve. Scarce. \$3 each.

L'ONCLE TOM. Large trusses of dark violaceous purple flowers. \$1 each.

LOVANIENSIS. Silvery pink. Fine. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each; 5 to 6 ft., \$2; 6 to 7 ft., \$3.

LUCIE BALTET. A variety of unique coloring. Trusses of coppery old-rose single flowers. 2 to 4 ft., \$2 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$3; 5 to 6 ft., \$4.50.

LUDWIG SPÆTH. Very dark crimson-purple; one of the darkest. \$1.50 each. A few 4- to 5-foot plants, \$2 each.

MME. FLORENT STEPMAN. Large, handsome, very long-pointed trusses of pure white flowers. One of the best single whites. \$2.50 each.

MARCEAU. Broad and large-sized panicles; enormous purple-violet flowers with round lobes. \$3 each.

MARIE LEGRAYE. Pure white, medium-sized flowers. \$1.50 each.

MELIDE LAURENT. Fine variety; bright rose flowers. \$2.50 each.

MIRABEAU. Large panicles; very large purplish rose flowers; early flowering. \$2 each.

MONTGOLFIER. New variety with reddish purple-violet flowers. \$2 each.

NEGRO. Dark violet-purple. Popular. \$1.50 ea.

PHILEMON. New. Red. \$2.50 each.

PRESIDENT LAMBEAU. Large trusses of clear lavender-blue flowers. \$2 each.

REINE ELIZABETH. Very distinct variety; elegantly formed flowers of nacreous and transparent white; undulated lobes. \$3 each.

STADTGARTNER ROTHPLETZ. Dark red; purple buds. \$3 each.

TIMBUCTOO. Wallflower-violet tint. \$2 each.

Lilac Species

CHINENSIS (Rothomagensis). Rouen Lilac. A fine, distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers in large panicles, produced abundantly. \$1.50 each.

DR. BRETSCHNEIDER. A hybrid between *Syringa villosa* and *S. henryi*, resembling the former. It bears large, pyramidal panicles 10 inches long, of single, pale lilac-purple flowers. Bushy shrub about 8 feet high. 1½ to 2 ft., \$4 each; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.

JOSIKÆA (Hungarian Lilac). A distinct, late-flowering Asiatic species, forming a small tree, with large, shining leaves and purple flowers in late June. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.

OBLATA. Forms a shrub or small tree attaining height of 12 feet. Flowers in dense panicles, 3 to 5 inches long, of a pale purple-lilac color. The earliest of the Lilacs to bloom. Foliage bright green, with reddish margins while young, changing in the fall to a handsome russet-red. One of the parent forms of many of the new Lemoine hybrids. \$2 each.

PEKINENSIS (Peking Lilac). Grows 15 feet high, with slender branches and creamy white flowers from mid-June into July. Latest of Lilacs. 2 to 4 ft., \$1 each; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50.

PERSICA (Persian Lilac). A fine old variety of dwarf, bushy habit, with very fragrant purple flowers in loose panicles. One of the most desirable species. Blooms in late spring. \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

Persica rubra major. Long panicles of reddish flowers. \$1 each.

VULGARIS. The well-known, old-fashioned Lilac. Dense panicles of fragrant purple flowers in May. Still a favorite notwithstanding the strong appeal of the hybrid varieties. Fine for hedge. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

Vulgaris alba. The common white Lilac with pure white fragrant flowers; a fitting companion for the purple. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each, \$10 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

WILSONI (Wilson Lilac). A species with brown-black stems; huge panicles of lilac-mauve flowers. A new variety of great merit. \$1.50 each.

Philadelphus Virginal

FRRIENDS and customers tell us that catalogue descriptions of the past do not do justice to the great beauty of this shrub. Although a member of the common Mock Orange family, it far exceeds any of them in beauty and form.

The blooms are unusually large, with rounded petals and occasionally double crested. They come in clusters of five to seven and are slightly fragrant. Individual flowers measure 2 inches or more in diameter and are of the purest snow-white. Many flowering shrubs are not good for cutting, but *Philadelphus Virginal* should rank as one of the best for that purpose.

One unusual feature of this plant which makes it valuable is its season of bloom. Although the grand display of flowers comes in May and early June, this variety will produce flowers into fall.

Any shrub or plant that is granted a first-class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society of England is worthy of a place in your garden. A recent visitor said, "I believe I have seen all the shrubs and plants that have been introduced during the past twenty-five years. My opinion is that *Philadelphus Virginal* is the most beautiful white-flowering shrub that has been introduced in a quarter of a century."

We have been propagating this variety intensively and have a good quality and quantity of plants. The price is \$2 each, \$15 for 10, \$125 per 100.

Climbing Roses

Climbing American Beauty. Deep pink.

Climbing American Pillar. Pink, white eye.

Dorothy Perkins. Pink.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Flesh-pink. \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Excelsa. Brilliant crimson.

Gardenia. Yellow.

Hiawatha. Single. Crimson, yellow stamens.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Scarlet. \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Silver Moon. Silvery white, yellow stamens. \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10.

Tausendschon. Shell-pink.

Wichuraiana. Pure white

Price, unless otherwise noted, \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10



Philadelphus Virginal



The surroundings of this Wyomissing home were designed and planted by our Landscape Department

Hardy Ornamental Vines

Akebia quinata. Field-grown, 75c. each, \$6 for 10.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper; American Ivy). Strong, 60c. each, \$4.50 for 10.
A. tricuspidata (veitchi). Boston Ivy. Potted plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.
Aristolochia siphon (Dutchman's Pipe). \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.
Bignonia grandiflora (Trumpet Vine). Extra-heavy, field-grown plants, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.
B. radicans. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
Celastrus orbiculatus (Oriental Bittersweet). Field-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
C. scandens. Field-grown, 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
Clematis paniculata (Japanese Virgin's Bower). Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.
Clematis, Large-flowering. \$1 each, \$9 for 10.
 Edouard Andre **Jackmani**
 Henryi **Mme. Ramona**
Euonymus radicans. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$35 per 100.
E. radicans, Silver Gem. 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

Euonymus radicans acutus. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$35 per 100.
E. radicans minimus (Kewensis). 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.
E. radicans variegata. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
E. radicans vegetus. Strong, 2-yr.-old plants, 75c. each, \$6 for 10, \$35 per 100.
Hedera helix (English Ivy). Pot-plants, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10, \$35 per 100.
Lonicera japonica brachypoda aurea (Golden Honeysuckle). 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
L. japonica halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). Strong plants, 50c. each, \$3.50 for 10.
L. browni punicea. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
L. sempervirens. 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.
L. etrusca superba. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
Lycium chinense. 60 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.
Polygonum auberti. Pot-grown, \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.
Pueraria thunbergiana (Kudzu Vine). 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

Better Landscapes

MANY times you have observed beautiful homes set on velvety lawns, flanked, screened, or bordered with masses of evergreens, shrubs, and flowers. In comparison, you have noticed homes about which little has been planted, and from which emanate a feeling of coldness and none of that quality of hospitality which we wish our homes to express. Mr. L. K. Sherman, the president of the United States Housing Corporation, in Washington, says, "It is the attractive touch due to the picturesque arrangement of the bush, tree, or vine, here and there, that conveys the impressions of homes and not mere houses."

In Wyomissing are many examples of "better landscapes." Visitors have often remarked about them, and Wyomissing is "Beautiful Wyomissing" because of them. A few such examples are illustrated in this catalogue. Their homelike, comfortable, and attractive atmosphere has been created by well-arranged home-ground planting. These plantings are, in the largest measure, due to the maintenance of a Landscape Department by this nursery. In many other sections of this country there are homes which have been planted appropriately and beautifully with Farr designs and materials.

Our works have included the design and planting of home grounds, estates, parks, schools, factories,



A "close-up" of a foundation group arranged by Farr's Landscape Department

and other public and private institutions. The real-estate man or builder realizes the importance of planting the homes he has to sell, and admits that, for the money spent, here is his greatest real investment "on the project from the standpoint of real-estate returns in either rental or selling."

Few of us would think of building a home without a professional plan of some sort. The same principles which make a building-plan desirable apply also to the planting-plan, and the unattractive homes, you observe, are usually caused by lack of careful and intelligent planning.

All landscape work should be done only with a definite object in mind. Plants should be visualized as they will appear at different periods and seasons for years to come. A few of the elements which govern selection and arrangement are time of bloom, color of bloom, rate of growth, and hardiness. Correct arrangement and selection of varieties requires a thorough familiarity with these subjects.

The correct landscape plan considers the entire property as a whole, not alone from the standpoint of beauty but also from that of order and utility. A few specific returns to be expected from correct landscape service are (a) the best use of your grounds, (b) their most attractive development, (c) saving of money otherwise spent on experimenting, (d) economical and intelligent purchasing of nursery stock.

When a plan is made it is not imperative that the work be completed in one season. It can be done gradually and the result will be comprehensive and will reflect intelligent thought and good taste. Increased home-value and attractive surroundings will be obtained.

Soundly established and well organized, the **Farr Landscape Department** offers a responsible service in line with correct planting principle. The Landscape Architects comprising this department are technically trained men who have had abundant experience and daily association with plants and plant matters. Their knowledge and ability is at the disposal of all our customers, present or prospective. They are always glad to furnish advice and suggestions. Where special visits and detailed plans are necessary, a moderate charge is made, consistent with the service rendered.

Whenever distance makes a personal visit impracticable, landscape plans, estimates, and advice can be furnished by mail. From the home-owner's letters, rough sketches and photographs, the needs are ascertained and a plan and estimate can be prepared and submitted. Both are keyed and the planting can easily be executed in accordance with the plan. When desired we are prepared to supply foremen and plantmen for the execution of any plan submitted.

Our list of shrubs, trees, and evergreens is not included in this catalogue because copies are mailed to all parts of the world, and it is not practicable to ship heavy material to many of these parts. A special price-list of such material is published separately and is issued upon request to those interested.

Our nurseries of 150 acres of nursery stock are always open to inspection during business hours; at other times, by special appointment in advance. A price-list and description cannot thoroughly convey the quality and variety of our shrubs, trees, and evergreens, but a visit to our nurseries will do this and will enable you to select material according to your requirements. The maps on the inside front cover of this catalogue will tell you how to reach us.

(b) IF PAYMENT IS MADE WITHIN THIRTY DAYS, we agree to resupply, F. O. B. our nurseries, at one-half the original price paid, any plants which have failed to establish themselves, from cause other than abuse and neglect, and on which report is made within one year after date of shipment.

Be Particular to State Size and Price to Avoid Errors

Gardener's }
Name }[illegible]

[illegible]

Kill the Bugs and Keep the Plants Healthy

NIAGARA DUSTING MATERIALS supply the simplest, easiest, and most convenient methods of destroying insects and fungous growth in the garden and among shrubbery. NIAGARA "ALL-IN-ONE MIXTURE" will control aphids, caterpillars, and fungous diseases on peonies, poppies, hardy chrysanthemums, roses, dogwood, lilacs, deutzias, climbing vines, and annual plants. This mixture is furnished in powder form and is applied dry as a dust. No mixing of any kind is required.

NIAGARA SOLUBLE SULPHUR COMPOUND is used for destroying oyster shell and other scales on shrubs and fruit trees. This is a powdered material prepared from soda-ash and sulphur, and readily dissolves in hot or cold water immediately before using.

NIAGARA D-11 controls aphids, red spider, leaf-hopper, thrip, and all other sucking insects.

NIAGARA D-6 controls powdery mildew and other fungous diseases.

NIAGARA D-18 controls all kinds of chewing insects and blight.

NIAGARA SOLUBLE SULPHUR COMPOUND controls San José scale, oyster-shell scale, peach-leaf curl.

Prices, 1-lb. package 50 cts.; 5-lb. package \$2; 25-lb. package \$7.50. Postage or express not prepaid

Niagara Hand-Blower Gun

Dusts half an acre an hour; weighs 11 pounds. Will care for small home-orchards and vegetable-gardens. Price \$20.

Niagara Hand-Dust Gun



For garden vines, shrubbery, and perennials. Price \$4.

A copy of "Instructions for Exterminating Garden Pests" (40-page book) will be sent on receipt of 10 cts. to cover cost of mailing.

Melrosine Kills Rose Bugs

A contact insecticide that kills the striped rose bugs and other insects. May be used with a good spray-pump, diluting with from 20 to 25 parts of water. Guaranteed effective when used according to directions on the can.

Trial size, sufficient to make 1 gallon when diluted, sent postpaid for 60 cts.

Standard quantities at the following prices: Pt. \$1; qt. \$1.75; 1/2 gal. \$3.25; gal. \$6. By express, at purchaser's expense.



Farr Better Labels

are made of aluminum, with the name of the plant permanently stamped on the label. The rod is Number 9 gauge galvanized wire. The little "kink" in the rod prevents turning when pushed in the soil. The upper portion of the rod is bent at an angle of about 45 degrees, thus permitting the label to be easily read. These labels will give a correct check on varieties and help you to keep accurate garden records.

SMALL LABELS, two inches wide, with wire standard 1 foot long	Each
Less than 5 labels.....	\$0 30
5 to 24 labels.....	25
25 to 99 labels.....	20
100 labels or more.....	18

MEDIUM SIZED LABELS, two inches wide, with 2-foot wire standard	Each
Less than 5 labels.....	\$0 35
5 to 24 labels.....	30
25 to 99 labels.....	25
100 labels or more.....	22

These prices include proper stamping of variety name. Send us the names of your garden pets—we can make up the labels quickly and forward them so that they will be ready in advance of the blooming season.

Better Bulbs . . . By Farr

For eight years my booklet of Dutch Bulbs was called a catalogue—like hundreds of others. Last year it appeared as "Better Bulbs—By Farr," and I believe that the booklet and the bulbs it presented lived up to the title. The new edition will be ready soon. It will be sent without further notice to bulb purchasers of 1923; to all others on request only.

Masterpiece Collection Farr's New Irises

When you know Irises as "June companions" they reveal their delicate, ethereal loveliness, and lead you into a wonderland of delight. Wouldn't you like to adopt them as a "hobby," just as I did many years ago?

Cecile Minturn	Each
Sea Gull	\$5 00
Seminole	3 00
Japanesque	2 50
Complete set (amounting to \$13.50) for \$12	3 00

For description of varieties, see page 00

